

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

YOU CAN AFFORD TO LOSE
early anything on earth except
your eyesight.
But, that you must cherish as
you would your most precious
possession and it will repay
you for your care.
We can supply you with lenses
that will relieve and strengthen
your eyes.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
11, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,403 號三零百四零萬二第 日八初月十年亥癸 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1923. 四月禮 號五十一月一十年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

A NEW SPECIALITY
BASS LIGHT
SPARKLING ALE
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot
climates, lighter than the
well-known Red Triangle.

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 75.

SPORTING.

GUNS by W. W. GREENER-WEBLEY
and SCOTT, and Other Makers—British,
French and American.

B.S.A. Air Rifles, and Miniature Rifle,
22 Calibre, Repeating and Automatic.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descrip-
tions.

Agents for W. W. GREENER, LIMITED,
BIRMINGHAM.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, BEAUFIELD ARCADE.

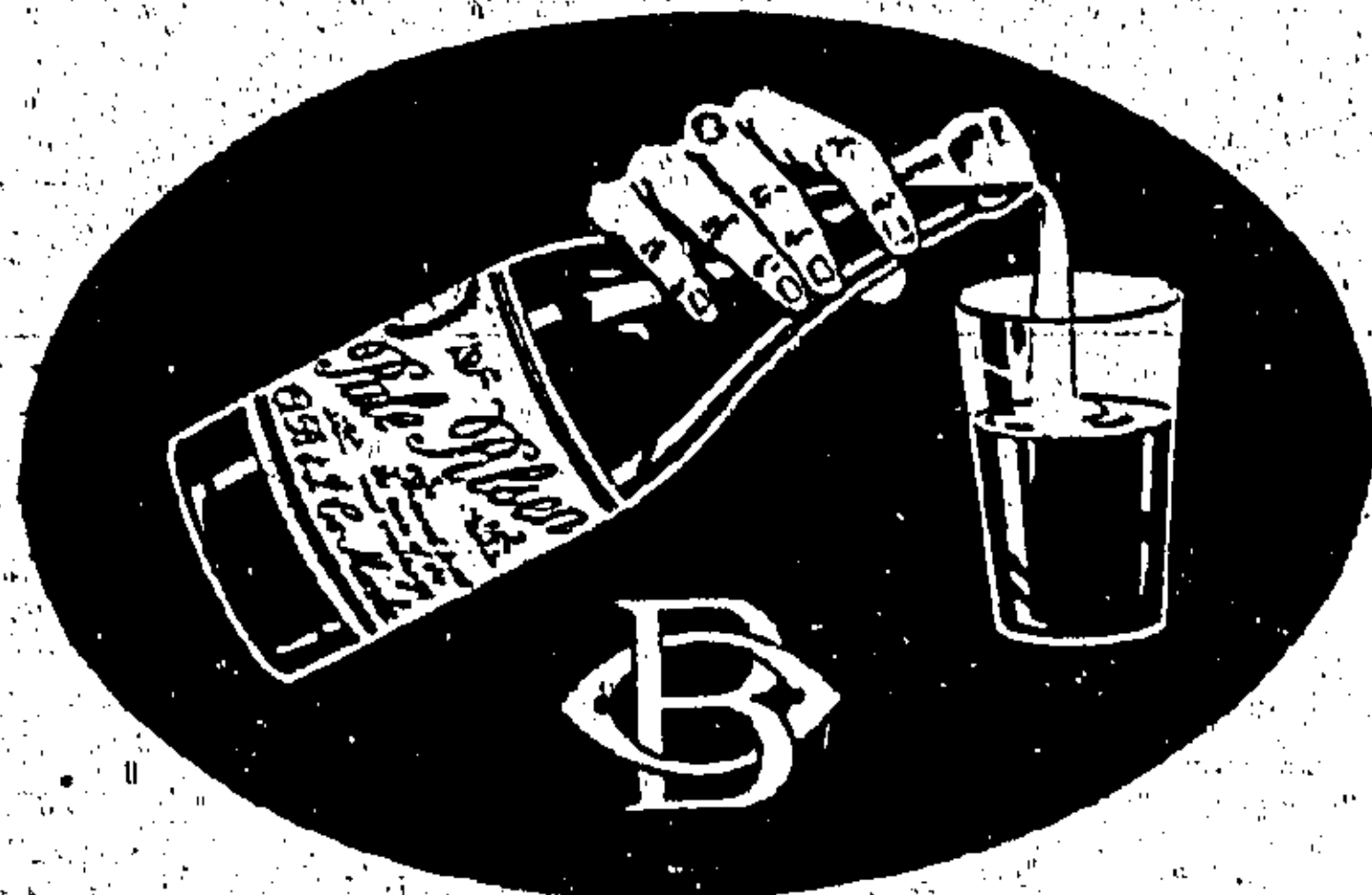
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop
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O. B. BEER

PRODUCE OF MANILA.



UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY

THE PREMIER BEER

Now on the Market.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

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Tel. Central No. 135.

HONGKONG.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM:

available on

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

17th and 18th Inst.

Only against Orders received up to 12 Noon
on Friday, 16th Inst.

DISEASE SPREADING

GERMS

Are Particularly Virulent

IN COOL WEATHER

SPRAY

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FREELY

Economical and Effective.

Refuse Substitutes.

LIGHTING

We shall be pleased to submit
designs for any Special Work.

ARCHITECTS DESIGNS CARRIED OUT IN DETAIL.

FITTINGS FOR EVERY
PURPOSE IN STOCK.

ELECTRICAL DEPT.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.



PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY,

Taxi Red Bottom (opposite Ice House 2-)

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

[FROM INDIAN PAPERS.]

GUTTY BALL TEST

LONDON, October 14th.

The match between veterans and moderns using the Gutter Ball resulted in a draw. First the fourball matches were played and each side won two, the remainder being halved. Wethered's 75 was the best performance. He again led the field in stroke play with a round of 77 with the veteran Harris at 77, the veteran Hootman and the modern Holder.

As anticipated, little light was thrown on the Gutter v. Rubber controversy except that some critics consider that Wethered's performance would be hard to beat by veterans in their prime. The veterans confessed that the younger generation played Gutter better than expected.

WIRELESS OR CABLE?

LONDON, October 15th.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director of Marconi, in a lengthy reply to Sir Worthington Evans, declares that it would be impossible for the Company to secure the services under the conditions advanced by the Postmaster-General. He contends that wireless is more accurate, swifter, and fully as reliable as cables. Moreover, the latest developments conferred secrecy.

The statement concludes by saying that, if Sir Worthington Evans would consent to a pooling arrangement under which the Company will manage their own business, the contract can be signed in a few days, or if he will grant the non-exclusive licence for which the Company have applied, the Company's station could be opened well before the end of 1924.

CURRENCY RAIDS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, October 15th.

Raids for the purpose of obtaining foreign exchange and currency, organised by Dr. Fellingner, Foreign Exchange dictator, are giving an opportunity to swindlers who are reaping a rich harvest from unsuspecting foreigners, says the Times Berlin correspondent.

Their methods are to stop people in the streets and demand to see their notes. Any foreign money found are confiscated, the owners being given a receipt and told to report in the morning at the police station, where they generally learn for the first time that they had been victimised.

FALSE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, October 14th.

A New York message says that pleading guilty to signing a false financial statement H. S. Joseph, of the export firm of Childs and Joseph, agreed to stay in Europe during the next five years as a penalty if the Judge did not sentence him to imprisonment. The judge consented to the expatriation of Joseph, who was the European representative of the firm during war time.

GENERAL BRUCE

LONDON, October 26th.

General Bruce was yesterday given leave of absence by the Glamorgan Territorial Association, of which he is secretary, to enable him to carry out another attempt to scale Mount Everest. He leaves for India in February.

NAVAL SQUADRON'S WORLD CRUISE.

LONDON, October 26th.

The Admiralty have issued a programme of the forthcoming world cruise of the naval squadron, which is to start from Devonport on November 27th, and will last ten months.

The first port to be touched will be Sierra Leone on December 12th, where the squadron will remain five days. Cape Town will be reached on December 23rd, the light cruisers remaining there for six days and the battle cruisers eleven. The light cruisers then put in four days at Durban, arriving there on January 1st and leaving on January 5th for Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Mombasa, at each of which portions of the squadron will remain five days from January 15th.

Trincomalee will be visited on January 27th for four days and thence the light cruisers go to Penang and the battle cruisers to Port Swettenham, staying four days in each.

The Admiralty naval squadron will visit Singapore on February 10th for eight days, Fremantle on February 27th for three days, Albany on March 2nd for four days, Adelaide on March 10th for five days, Melbourne on March 17th for eight days, Hobart on March 27th for nine days, Jervis Bay on April 7th for four days.

The squadron will reach Sydney on April 17th and the battle cruisers will stay for eleven and the light cruisers for three days.

The light cruisers will spend eight days in Brisbane from April 17th and will go to Lytleton for a week from May 1st, while the battle cruisers will spend April 27th to May 8th at Washington. The squadron will reach Auckland on May 10th and remain a week, Fiji on May 24th for six days and Honolulu on June 6th for a week.

The light cruisers will spend twelve days at Esquimalt from June 21st and the battle cruisers the same period at Vancouver and Victoria.

The squadron will then proceed to San Francisco and the light cruisers will go to South Africa calling at the principal ports, while the battle cruisers go through the Panama Canal and spend some time in Jamaica, Eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

The whole squadron will reach England on September 28th.

THE MYSTERY OF INFLUENZA

LONDON, October 26th.

The returns of the Registrar-General last week showed that in London and in one hundred other large towns there had been a sudden increase in the deaths due to influenza.

The week of the last mild outbreak in the spring and a multiple of thirty-three weeks since the extensive outbreak of 1921-1922. These facts have an interesting relationship with the observation made by Dr. Brownlee, Statistician of the Medical Research Council.

As the result of carefully compiled statistics Dr. Brownlee discovered that influenza outbreak appeared to have a thirty-three weeks' periodicity. The reason for such an occurrence is at present a mystery but it certainly gives ground for the theory that influenza is not the infectious disease it has been considered, but likely to occur spontaneously at intervals in those who have suffered from it. The fact that influenza is known only to break out in ships which have been at sea for a prolonged period points to the possibility of truth in this latest theory.

EX-PUGILIST AS RULER

LONDON, October 21st.

If the French intended to support the ex-pugilist, Matthes, the Rhineland Separatist leader, they could not have selected a better moment, says the Times Cologne Correspondent. The Rhinelanders are like sheepherding sheep after the imprisonment and expulsion of their true leaders. Unemployment, hunger and anxiety have reduced them to a frame of mind not to resist whatever action the French, with the support of the French troops, are disposed to approve.

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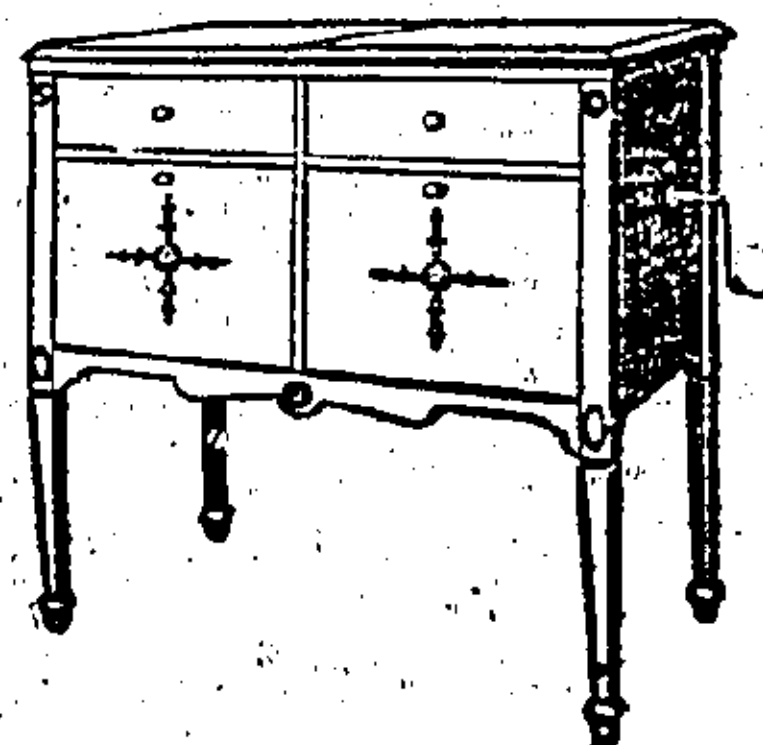
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THE END OF THE MARK— AND AFTER— "NEUMARK" AND ITS PROSPECTS

[BY PROFESSOR M. J. BONN IN
"THE OBSERVER."]

The last few weeks have seen a complete breakdown of the German mark. All efforts to stabilise it by the use of the gold of the Reichsbank have failed. For the issue of notes had assumed such gigantic proportions that the pegging of exchange through the export of gold had to fail, though the loss of the gold of the bank was considerable. The chief cause of the huge deficit made good by the issue of notes was the cost of financing the Ruhr. These costs could not be covered by the very energetic measures which the new German Government have undertaken. These reforms might have been successful earlier in the year. It is more than tragic that financial reformers in Germany have only succeeded in breaking down all obstacles against monetary reform at a moment when complete success is out of question. There was a hope a few months ago that by new taxes and by the issue of a domestic gold loan a provisional equilibrium of the German Budget might be reached, so that a new issue of notes might temporarily be suspended, and a kind of political stability might have been created during which the Ruhr crisis might have been settled.

These hopes have come to naught. The Cuno Government and the British Government apparently succeeded in convincing each other the time did not matter. The grim position has not driven the German Government into that financial fatalism which is the greatest danger to statesmanship. Whilst the political foundations of the Continent are rocking, the German Government have introduced drastic financial reforms and have launched a very interesting project for a new currency.

THE NEW PLAN.

A "Neumark" (originally it was called "Real estate mark" "Bodenmark") is to be introduced. This "Neumark" will be a legal tender. No more paper marks will be issued. The outstanding paper marks will be redeemable in Neumark at a rate of exchange to be decided later on.

The Neumark is to be issued by a new Currency Bank, which is to be formed by the associated corporations of agriculture, trade, and industry with a capital of 3.2 milliards gold, of which 800 million will constitute a reserve. This capital is to be raised by the landed interest and by trade and industry in such a way that each contributor pays about 3 per cent. of the capital value at which his land or his concern were assessed in 1913. This capital will not be paid in gold, but in bonds: 3 per cent. of the value of each property, agricultural as well as industrial, will be mortgaged in favour of the Currency Bank. The mortgagor will have to pay six gold marks a year to the Currency Bank on each 100 gold mark thus registered. (Industrial concerns can hand in debentures.) The Currency Bank will issue gold mark bonds carrying 5 per cent. interest, which are completely covered by the mortgages or the debentures registered in its favour. These mortgage bonds, the yearly interest on which is secured by the 6 per cent. charge on the land or the concern, enjoy a prior lien on all estates, liable to postponement only to a limited claim of the Reparation Commission. The bonds are not issued to the public; for the bank is not a mortgage bank. They are kept by the Currency Bank, which will be entitled to issue for each bond of 500 gold mark, bearing 5 per cent. interest, 500 Neumark in the form of currency notes.

DANGERS AVOIDED.

The Neumark is a bank note, covered by a negotiable first-class security, and as such liable to all objections to such a scheme. The Currency Bank will be bound to redeem its Neumark notes at par against its gold mark mortgage bonds. When the general rate of interest is low the public will hand in notes and withdraw bonds, on which they can enjoy 5 per cent. interest.

In its original shape the plan evolved by Dr. Helfferich was an extremely dangerous scheme in the interest of agriculture, and to a lesser degree of industry. The Government scheme has, however, avoided most dangers. The amount of the new note issue will be very limited, and the Currency Bank is really not a bank at all. It is rather a corporation organised for the purpose of lending money to the Government; for it is not allowed to do any banking business except with the Government, and to a limited degree with the Reichsbank. It may lend most of its capital up to 1.6 milliards Neumark to the Government. It will advance to it immediately 300 millions Neumark as a loan.

This will enable the Reichsbank to stop the discounting of Treasury Bills and the issue of new paper marks. The Reichsbank will receive from the Government the 300 millions and cancel the outstanding Treasury Bills against it, substituting the Neumark as cover for its notes, and declare its willingness to redeem them at a certain rate. This may be done to quite a considerable degree. The total note issue outstanding was about 1,200 billions, and the value of 300 millions gold mark at the present rate is about 10,000 billions. If there are no unlimited new note issues, there is bound to be a serious scarcity in circulating medium, and very few paper marks will be presented for redemption. It will be possible to raise the value of the paper mark, and with it, to a certain degree, diminish this scarcity. Of the Neumark remaining with the bank about 1,300 millions may be lent to the Government as needs may arise during the next few years, whilst a reserve of about 1.6 millions will be kept by the currency bank.

A BREATHING-SPACE.
The scheme is really a method of providing the Government for the next two years with a funded loan of 1.6 millions gold or 30,000 billions paper marks at existing rates. This ought to enable them to carry on until a permanent settlement of the finance and currency problems is reached. It is a kind of forced loan, which the subscribers raise by a bond they pledge themselves to pay the interest on. It would be impossible for the lenders to provide the cash needed; it would be quite as impossible to place such a huge loan even in slices in the general market, though the loan is really well secured and the interest guaranteed. For this and other reasons a somewhat complicated form of finance has been chosen: 3 per cent. of the real estate of the country will be "mobilised" in Neumark notes in favour of the Government.

Besides the Neumark, Germany will have a "gold mark," which will be the old gold mark, or the 30th part of a sovereign. For the Reichsbank, being freed from all Government obligations and of all its paper money, will by-and-by return to its old standards, and issue gold notes against the gold and the gold exchange it may own. These gold notes will not be legal tender, but as they are thoroughly covered they will be at par and be greedily taken up. Whether the Neumark can be kept at par with the gold mark will depend on the financial development of the next few years. When time is ripe, the purely temporary institution of the Neumark is to disappear, and Germany is to have a gold currency once more.

For the time being there is to be a kind of parallel system, the relation of the gold note of the bank to the Neumark being somewhat like that of the note of the Bank of England to the currency note. It is unfortunately a complicated system. It will succeed only if the political situation permits of a real settlement; if this cannot be done it will fail, but in that case any system is bound to fail.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 14th at 18.40.—Pressure has increased slightly at Chefoo, and from Guam to Yap. It has decreased slightly at Shanghai and over Formosa and is nearly stationary elsewhere.

The anticyclone remains stationary over the lower Yangtze Valley.

The position of the typhoon is uncertain. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 14th November, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 106.41 inches, against an average of 81.99 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 15th Nov. is as follows:—
District Forecast

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, fr. sb. fair.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

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ANOTHER PIRACY.

STRANDED Y.K.K. VESSEL
ATTACKED IN CANTON
RIVER.

Grave fears are entertained in Hongkong as to the safety of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha freighter *Tai To Maru*. According to a wireless message received at noon by the agents at Hongkong from the Captain, the vessel was attacked by pirates whilst she lay stranded about eight miles from the port of Whangpoo, near Canton. The message was very brief and not quite clear, but it is thought that the pirates have since left the stranded ship, taking with them the Chinese pilot who sailed with the vessel. No further information than this is to hand, but the agents in Hongkong arranged for a tug to be sent from Hongkong last evening to the assistance of the stranded vessel and it was hoped that she would be refloated during the night.

The vessel is a large one and is well-known in this port. She bears the same name as a vessel for which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are the agents, and the two must not be confused. The Yamashita Kisen Kaisha's vessel sails between Keelung (Formosa) and Canton, with Hongkong as an intermediate port of call. She is 1,916 tons nett register, and 4,000 gross, and is under the command of Captain Arai. She arrived in Hongkong from Keelung on Tuesday morning and left this port for Whangpoo and Canton at 9 p.m. the same day. At 3.45 a.m. she had the misfortune to strike a sand bank, owing to a miscalculation on the part of the pilot. Directly the plight of the vessel became known in the vicinity, it is thought that she was attacked by pirates in small boats which came out from the banks in the vicinity. To what extent these marauders looted the vessel is not known, but they are believed to have taken the pilot with them. The *Tai To Maru* was carrying 3,000 tons of coal at the time, but fortunately she does not carry passengers, being purely a freighter. On this account she does not carry any guards and does not come under the Hongkong Piracy Prevention Regulations.

CORRESPONDENCE.
PIRACY.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I, through the columns of your paper, be allowed to suggest to the powers-that-be a remedy for the terrible state of affairs now prevailing in the Colony and its dependencies, where, one might say, one never knows when one may be the next victim of a piratical band.

It seems to me—and I think many others who have thought over the matter will agree—that registration of all Asiatics and the issue of passports to all British and foreign residents should be enforced.

Britishers cannot object, as in Canton, Shanghai, etc., it is necessary that every person of British nationality should register in order to receive the protection of H.M. Government, and even now, every person here, who lives on the Peak, or other reserved area, is required to obtain permission from the Governor to do so.

Foreigners cannot object, as it is the system in vogue in their own countries as far as aliens are concerned. Moreover, it would probably do away with the smuggling of arms by any foreigner, as I would suggest that all members of a crew, before they land, should produce a passport, properly vised.

Many might say that as far as the Chinese are concerned it would not be feasible.

Allow me to point out that, although it would entail a lot of work and expense to start off with, it would still be possible to accomplish the registration and issue of certificates or passports. A fee could be charged which would cover the cost.

As far as ricksha coolies and chair coolies, junks and sampans, etc., are concerned, all at present must have a licence and the junk-masters would have to guarantee that all their crew were registered, or, in default, receive a heavy punishment.

It would be necessary for all employers of labour to see that their employees were provided with the registration certificate before employing them.

All boarding-house-keepers and hotel managers would have to make certain that all guests had either registration certificates (in case of residents) or passports (in case of visitors).

Masters of ships, registered in Hongkong, would have to attend to their crews and the ship-owners to the passengers.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE "MONTROSE"—"YUEN
SANG" COLLISION.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The action, in which the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. is claiming from the owners of the s.s. *Montrose* for damages done to their vessels, the *Fuen Sang* during the 1920 typhoon at Manila, was continued yesterday morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and Commander C. W. Beckwith sitting as assessors.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson) is appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. C. Jenkin and Mr. Campbell Prosser (instructed by Mr. G. G. N. Tinson) are conducting the defence.

Mr. Potter, continuing his opening address which he began on Tuesday again emphasised the main point of plaintiff's allegations of neglect against the defendants in that the *Montrose* had no steam up during the typhoon. The *Montrose*, he said, did nothing. She should never have let down her steam. She was the only ship in the harbour that had done such a thing on that occasion. Preceding Mr. Potter said: "What we want to know is why in the world the master of the *Montrose* did not give orders to raise steam the very moment he was aware that No. 4 signal had replaced No. 1. The defence does not tell us that. We then say that it is a very remarkable thing that nothing should have been done on the *Montrose* when, according to the Manila evidence, there was a falling glass which eventually led to the hoisting of the No. 4 signal."

"We also want to know," went on Mr. Potter, "why in the world they continued to wait when the signals were up with no steam in their boilers. This brought him to the contention of the other side. 'What did it matter if we had steam up, we could have done nothing, as the typhoon came so suddenly that we could not have avoided being carried away.' The defence endeavour to justify to his Lordship the statement that steam would have been of no possible assistance to them as the accident was inevitable."

The test of the whole point is this, Mr. Potter said, "Would the existence of steam have rendered the accident less probable? The only reasonable reply to that was that if the *Montrose* had had steam she would probably have got away, but it was not for the plaintiffs to prove that."

Referring to the loss of the *Montrose* kept by the Chief Officer, Mr. Potter, quoting from it, said "the No. 4 signal was hoisted at 4.45 p.m. and moorings were strengthened." This, Mr. Potter pointed out, was not quite correct. It would be proved that the signal was hoisted at 4 p.m. and the plaintiffs contended that the Chief Officer did not notice the signal had been hoisted until three-quarters of an hour later, when it was pointed out to him by a stevedore.

His Lordship asked later: Which do you say had the safer berth—yours or the other side?

Mr. Potter: Until the wind went to the South we were as safe as could be; not a puff of wind could get us.

Mr. Potter concluded his address in the afternoon, finally submitting that his clients were entitled to damages on the merits of the case and by law. He informed his Lordship that he proposed to call two witnesses, Captain McAlinich (master of the s.s. *Fuen Sang* at the time of the collision) and Capt. F. G. Wheeler (Marine Superintendent for the Company).

SMALL POX RETURNS.

Last week the total number of cases of small-pox notified to the Medical Officer of Health was 88. There were 40 deaths from the disease during the week.

Tuesday's return added another 25 cases to the total.

that no ticket was issued without a registration certificate or passport.

On the registration certificate, as on the passport would appear the photograph and thumb-print (in the case of certain Asiatics) of the owner.

Above I have given the outline of my proposition; the various details could be worked out when the scheme is adopted.

I sincerely trust that the Chamber of Commerce, the Constitutional Reform, Kowloon Residents' and Peak Residents' Associations will interest themselves in this scheme.

Enclosing my card.—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

HOMME D'AFFAIRES.

Hongkong, November 13th, 1923.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE AGAINST A
CHINESE MERCHANT.ALLEGED TO HAVE IMPORTED 70,697
TAELS OF RAW OPIUM.

When Inspector Appleton of the Hongkong Police searched a so-called native cloth and foreign goods merchant's house at No. 104, Des Vaux Road West, at about the beginning of this month he found many clues which led him to believe that the so-called merchant was not a dealer in native cloths at all, but a dealer, in a very large way, in illicit opium. In addition to some three hundred taels of raw opium on the floor, he found a pair of delicate scales which bore distinct traces of having been used for weighing out opium. He found a knife that had obviously been used for cutting up opium. In the cookhouse he discovered a quantity of old wrapping paper bearing traces of opium, whilst in a cupboard was a large roll of waterproof paper (commonly used for wrapping up loose opium). Above all, he seized a number of account books which are alleged by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports (Mr. J. D. Lloyd) to refer to dealings in illicit opium, on a very large scale. In fact Mr. Lloyd alleges that this merchant imported into the Colony between the 2nd March and the 24th September 70,697 taels of raw opium.

It was taken as confirming Inspector Appleton's suspicions that whilst he was on the premises, a matter of two hours, no fewer than a dozen people visited the floor. In two cases two people were accompanied by a small girl and a small boy. Curiously enough both the girl and the boy were girdles, presumably for the purpose of carrying the illicit drug. In many cases the people who visited the floor were in possession of a lot of money and in one case one man had a bit alleged to be an order for 110 taels of opium. Directly this man saw Inspector Appleton he tried to tear up the bit, but the Inspector rescued it and it is now being used as a very important exhibit in a case which has arisen out of the find.

The case came up for hearing yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, when three men were charged with unlawful possession. The first defendant, who was arrested leaving the floor with 48 taels in his possession, was charged with unlawful possession of this amount and of a further 267 taels which were found on the floor. The defendant admitted carrying the packages and said he was responsible to a man named Li Kum for the safety of the packages found on the floor, but his excuse was that he did not know what the packages contained.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$1,000 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment on the first charge and ordered an additional nine months' hard labour on the second charge. The third defendant, who was also charged with unlawful possession of the opium found on the floor, was discharged, as nothing could be proved against him.

In the case of the second defendant, the so-called merchant, he was also charged with unlawful possession of the opium found on the floor, and, in addition, a charge was lodged against him of having imported into the Colony between the 2nd March and 24th September, 70,697 taels of raw opium.

The defendant elected to give evidence on the charge of unlawful possession, and whilst in the box, the Magistrate gave Mr. Lloyd permission to put certain questions to him concerning his account books, and his method of conducting his business as a native goods dealer. The defendant said that only one of these books (there were six) belonged to him. Asked to explain how it came about that one of the books (which he did not claim) had the impression of his firm's chop on the back, the defendant said it was due to somebody's ignorance.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Lloyd): Is there anything in these books to show that he has been dealing in opium as such?

Mr. Lloyd: The name of opium is not mentioned, but we know that certain characters in the books refer to opium.

The defendant was asked what a number of entries under the Chinese character *to po* meant. He said it meant native cloth.

He was next asked to explain the meaning of the word *Han Nam*. This he said was the name of a ship which brought his goods to Hongkong.

"What goods?" asked Mr. Wood.

"Cloth," replied the defendant.

Mr. Lloyd: Do you receive bills of lading for these trunks of cloth?—No; but they were despatched.

The defendant went on to say that the cloth in many cases was brought to him by friends and that there would be no bills of lading in such cases.

Asked by the Magistrate if he had any stock of cloth at his firm now, or any on the way for the firm, the defendant made a reply in the negative to both questions.

Asked to account for the entry for 1,200 rolls of cloth (a Chinese name used) the defendant said the rolls were very small and could easily be handled by one man who brought them into the Colony for him. They were not sent to him as goods.

The Magistrate decided to remand the case against this man on both charges for one week, in order that a translation of the documents and books could be made for Mr. Russ, who was appearing for the defendant.

The defendant was allowed bail of \$2,000.

THE FIGHTING IN
KWANGTUNG.

BOTH SIDES "WINNING."

Both sides in the fighting are claiming notable "victories," and the situation is a puzzle difficult to unravel.

While it has been said on the one side that the capture of Waichow by Dr. Sun's forces was due to the Generalissimo's "brilliant strategy," it is said by the other side that he was lured there by a brilliant strategic movement on the part of Chun who has now succeeded in isolating one half of Dr. Sun's forces and forcing the retreat of the other half in the direction of Canton.

DR. SUN INJURED IN TRAIN
COLLISION.

It is said that Dr. Sun Yat Sen himself was with the retreating force, and that he was injured, though not apparently very seriously, in a railway collision while returning to Canton by a special train consisting of only two coaches. These were considerably damaged and Dr. Sun travelled to Canton on the foot-plate of the locomotive.

Chen is said to be advancing towards Canton. One of his Generals is reported to have taken Shektan, which is on the railway about thirty miles from Canton.

The pro-Sun papers report that on Monday an attack was made by "the enemy" on Sheklung, while most of the Constitutional forces were at Shektan and Tsangsheng, but reinforcements arrived and the battle resulted in the enemy force being surrounded, and 2,800 of them disarmed.

The Fourth Division of the Yunnanese Army was withdrawn from the North River and dispatched to Sheklung by the Canton-Kowloon railway on Tuesday night.

A significant order by the Generalissimo is that deserters will be shot, under martial law. This order, it is stated, is prominently posted on all locomotives and in all places where it is likely to be seen by soldiers.

FALL OF WAICHOW.

ANOTHER PREMATURE REPORT.

We received the following telegram late last night:—

"I have to correct the reported capture of Waichow. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's report, which I quoted in my last message, was based on information communicated to him by General Li Lieh Chun, his Chief-of-Staff who is at the front and in touch with our right wing. General Li now reports that the city is still in the hands of the enemy."—EUGENE CHEN.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

ABERDEEN TRADESMEN AT LAW.

A case of alleged trespass was heard before the Paines Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) in the Summary Court, yesterday morning, when Lo Fan, a tailor at No. 2, Woo Nam Road, Aberdeen, claimed damages from Yau Lee, a grocer of the same address, for an alleged trespass in that the defendant wrongfully entered the front portion of the ground floor of the above address.

Mr. F. G. Vaux, for the plaintiff, said the front portion of the ground floor was let to his client at a monthly rent of \$12 during the year 1921 and that, by rights, he should still occupy those premises under the letting. About the month of August last the defendant, who was the principal tenant of the whole of the ground floor, entered one half of the front portion which was let to the plaintiff.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Vaux explained that the defendant was an agent for Watson's aerated waters.

His Lordship remarked that he would have thought the case was one for compromise. It was quite a trivial case.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ (for the defence) said that there was not the slightest chance of a compromise. He claimed that the plaintiff was only entitled to a portion of the floor.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Vaux said he believed there was a back door to the premises, but it did not lead on to the main street. Mr. Vaux said the defendant had been selling aerated waters from the front portion of the shop since August. Prior to that the defendant used the back portion of the shop as a godown and had his shop in other premises in Woo Nam Street. There was a rent book with an entry in the front page. This showed that the plaintiff was formerly the tenant of the front portion. In August last the rent book was taken away by the defendant and was not returned, although application was made for it. The book now stated that only one half of the front portion was rented to the plaintiff. Mr. Vaux concluded by saying that the defendant had lodged a counter-claim for trespass in similar terms.

After listening to the evidence, his Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, and the counter-claim was adjourned.

According to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. success has attended the experiment of bringing harvesters from Great Britain. They desire that many of these men shall remain in Canada, and the company is endeavouring to find winter employment for them.

PROVISIONS.

NEW SEASON'S PRIZE STILTON ... per lb. 2.00
MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE ... small jars 1.00
... large ... 1.70

TABLE DELICACIES JUST ARRIVED
INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:—

TRUFFLED BOARS HEAD ... per glass 1.35
CHICKEN BREASTS in jelly ... 2.00
STEAK & KIDNEY PUDDING ... per tin 1.30
CALVES TONGUE ... per glass 1.50
DEVONSHIRE LUNCH TONGUE ... 2.25
" OX ... 3.50
" COOKED SLICED HAM ... per tin 1.75
WALL'S PORK SAUSAGE ... 1.20
" BOLOGNA ... 1.25
HARRIS'S WILTSHIRE ... 90

PHONE 4567 (4 LINES) PROVISION D.P.P.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE POPULARITY OF

LANE, CRAWFORD'S COFFEE

IS EARNED ABSOLUTELY ON MERIT.

A DELIGHTFUL BLEND OF 3 SELECTED KINDS,
ROASTED & FRESH GROUND DAILY.

AT 95 PER LARGE TIN.

TEL. 4567 (4 LINES).

Est. 1850.

COLUMBIA RECORDS
(NEW PROCESS)
EIGHTSOME REEL
FOURSOME REEL
CALEDONIANS
SAVOY LANCERS
CITY OF PLEASURE LANCERS
BOHEMIAN BOYS LANCERS
AT
ANDERSON'S

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 4578.
JUST ARRIVED.
SHOES
OF
DISTINCTION
Hutchinson
FOR
AFTERNOON WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NOW OPEN.

The Subscription List Opened on the 14th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, and will Close on or before FRIDAY, the 23rd DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923.

HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances 1911-1921.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$10,000,000
DIVIDED INTO 1,000,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

Of the above Shares 169,000 have already been subscribed for cash by the Directors and their friends. On these \$1.00 per share will be paid on application and the balance when called up on the same basis as the remaining capital. The remaining 831,000 shares ranking equally with those already subscribed are now offered for Public Subscription payable as to \$1.00 per share on application. The balance due on each share, viz. \$9.00, will be called up as and when required by instalments of \$1.00 per share at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

Any of the shares now offered to the Public which may not be subscribed for will be allotted in such manner as the Directors shall determine.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. J. C. DALMAHOY ALLAN, Alexandra Building, Medical Practitioner.
C. E. H. BEAVIS, Esq., 9, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Solicitor.
H. A. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., 11, Chater Road, Victoria, Managing Director, Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd.
CHAN SAU FUNG, Esq., 11, Mei Fung Street, Victoria, Merchant.
CHAU SIU KI, Esq., 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, Merchant.
FREDERICK ELLIS, Esq., 10, Ice House Street, Victoria, Stock Broker.
Hon. Mr. B. H. KOTEWALL, Alexandra Buildings, Victoria, Merchant.
LEUNG YAN PO, Esq., St. George's Building, Victoria, Comptroller, of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
LI WING KWONG, Esq., 183, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Merchant.
LI YAU TSUN, Esq., 75, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Merchant.
THE REVEREND FATHER L. ROBERT, Procureur General des Missions Extrangeres, Procureur General.
WONG PAK SON, Esq., 220, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Merchant.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Accountants, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

PROSPECTUS.

- (a.) This Company has been formed principally for the purpose of building houses in the Colony of Hongkong with a view to meeting the great demand for housing accommodation which exists in the Colony at the present time.
- (b.) In particular it is proposed to take advantage of the offer recently made by the Government for the grant of land for building purposes on the basis of the scheme explained by the Colonial Secretary at a Meeting of the Legislative Council in June, 1923.

The Promoters are in a position to state that they have completed negotiations for the acquisition from the Government of the plateau below "Jardine's Look-out," which is capable of accommodating 150 to 200 semi-detached houses. The Promoters are also in treaty with the Government for numerous other sites in good localities.

The Promoters have already received about 2,000 applications from persons desiring to obtain the assistance of this Company in building homes for the applicants.

The Promoters will also entertain, and, if thought advisable, take up any other scheme or schemes which may be proposed by the Government for the acquisition of land for building and development.

- (c.) The Company is also empowered by its Memorandum of Association to undertake business of all kinds connected with the development of building areas.
- (d.) The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 100,000 shares.
- (e.) No commission or promotion money is being paid by the Company.
- (f.) The Company will pay the preliminary expenses of and incident to the formation and floating of the Company down to the time when it becomes entitled to commence business, and the estimated amount thereof is \$5,000.
- (g.) FREDERICK ELLIS will be the first Managing Director under a contract with the Company at a remuneration of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the Company.
- (h.) The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 500 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of each of the Directors is to be \$1,000 per annum.
- (i.) None of the Directors or Promoters are interested in the promotion of the Company except to the extent of the shares taken by them in the Company.
- (j.) Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the office of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Company, at any time during business hours.
- (k.) A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is annexed to this Prospectus and forms part of it.
- (l.) Application for shares should be made upon the Form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of \$1.00 per share, the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for a proportionate amount of the deposit will be returned.

- (m.) Prospectuses can be inspected at and Forms of Application obtained from the Company's Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and at and from the offices of the Company at No. 10, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1923.

[1456]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL.

THE POPULAR JAZZ BAND

of
H.M.S. "DESPATCH"
Will Play at the above Hotel on
SATURDAY, the 17th NOVEMBER, 1923.

DANCING—9.15 P.M. [1570]

MISS DORIS WOODS is leaving the Colony on NOVEMBER 16th, will resume Tuition Early in DECEMBER. [1561]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. A/120 for Nine Shares, Nos. 93849/93856 standing in the Society's Register in the Name of KWONG SING LUNG of Yokohama has been declared LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Same will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1923. [1564]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the Seventh Race at the EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING to be held on 1st DECEMBER NEXT will be POST ENTRIES. [1566]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1923. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB, and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES. Special—ST. ANDREW'S PROGRAMME. Entries CLOSE on 17th NOVEMBER, 1923. [1562]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders in the above-named Company that the Special Resolution to Wind up the Company and the Extraordinary Resolution providing for the Distribution of the Company's holding of Shares in the HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED (Incorporated in Hongkong), of which Notice has been given to the Shareholders having been confirmed and passed in the REGISTERS OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company both in London and in Hongkong WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, for the purpose of registering Transfers of Shares after which Date the said Registers will be Closed and the Liquidator will proceed to a Distribution of the Assets of this Company among the Persons appearing as Shareholders upon the said Registers in accordance with their rights and with the said Extraordinary Resolution.

W. F. SIMMONS,
For and on behalf of
EDWARD RITCHIE MORRIS,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, November, 1923. [1565]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

LOST.

ON the 15th November, C/O ORDER issued by the RAYON DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hongkong, for \$1,437.08 in our favour. Finder please communicate to C/O. COMMERCIALE D'EXTREM' ORIENT, 6, Gresson Street, Hongkong. [1549]

OFFICES WANTED.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICES or STORE in Central District for January or February, 1924. Apply Box No. 1568, c/o Daily Press Office. [1568]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE on the PEAK, overlooking South side of the Island. Occupation April 1924. 3 Reception Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, 2 Drying Rooms and usual Offices. Tennis Court and Large Garden—in all over 35,000 square feet. Apply Box No. 1549, c/o Daily Press Office. [1529]

FOR SALE.

"THE TOWERS" 20, BROADWOOD ROAD. Furnished or Unfurnished, Five Bedrooms with Bathrooms, All Modern Conveniences, Reception Rooms, Smoking Room, etc., Garden and Tennis Court. Apply—LINSFORD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [1547]

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

OFFERS will be received up to the 7th DECEMBER, 1923, for the Purchase or Lease of a Modern Equipped Nine-room, Fire-proof, Brick and Concrete Residence at PAK HOOK TONG, CANTON. Includes three Bathrooms equipped with Modern Fixtures, Commodious Basement, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. Attractive Location. Excellent Views. Surrounded by about 6 mow of well laid out Grounds with Ten year old Trees. Tennis Court. Owner's family leaving shortly for Home. Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale upon application to BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SHANGHAI. [1568]

INTIMATION

Choice Confectionery

New Stocks Just Received
of the Very Finest Quality.

American Chocolates.

H. FOSS & Co.'s, elegant
1 lb. boxes.

Foller's

Almond Fudge

Chocolate Caramels

Assorted Caramels

Peppermint Lumps

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

Phone 16.

BIRTHS.

HARGREAVES.—At Shanghai, on November 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. HARGREAVES, a son.

STAGE.—At Harbin, Manchuria, on Nov. 7th, the wife of E. W. Stage, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LOWE.—At Shanghai, on November 9th, WILLIAM HARRY LOWE (Standard Oil Co. of New York), aged 46 years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 15th, 1923.

THE ETERNAL OPIUM QUESTION.

The utterances of the Chinese Ambassador to London on the subject of China's interest in the suppression of opium never fail to raise a smile. The latest mail brings a verbatim report of the speech which Mr. CHIAO HSIN CHU delivered before the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 28th. He commenced by begging to be allowed "on behalf of the Chinese people" to pay a tribute to Lord HARDING, who was present, for having been responsible, while Viceroy of India, for the discontinuance of the export of opium to China. "I sincerely hope," said Mr. Chu, "that all other producing countries will follow the example of India by reducing their opium production. The first step to be taken towards that end is to secure general adherence of all countries to The Hague Convention. Meantime, in order to obtain international control over production, it is very advisable and necessary for the League to summon a general conference as proposed by the Advisory Committee and approved by the 5th Commission of this assembly. China being a signatory of The Hague Convention, is always ready and willing to participate in such a Conference and support whatever movement is made in the interest of humanity." Anybody who is acquainted with conditions in China is immediately prompted to ask who, or what, is China? Opium is being grown to-day on an immense scale

in all the provinces of China in which it can be grown. It is being sold freely and openly not only in those provinces but in most of the others, and in several provinces large revenues are derived from taxation imposed by officials, civil and military, on the cultivation and sale of the drug. The Chinese Ambassador to London can hardly be unaware of these facts. If so, he is sadly out of touch with what is happening in the country he represents—or misrepresents—at Geneva.

When we are faced with facts like these it is not ridiculous to talk of "the people of China" having any real sympathy with the movement for the total suppression of opium! The successive Governments of China have maintained on the Statute Book the law prohibiting the traffic, and Mr. Chu was justified in denying the rumour that China is going to establish a monopoly, though such a course was suggested by the British Inspector-General of Customs as the only practical method of checking the evil. Mr. Chu assured the Assembly that China "will do her best" to effect total suppression of the traffic in accordance with The Hague Convention. If the Ambassador means that the Central Government at Peking "will do its best" few will cavil at the statement, but all who are acquainted with the conditions prevailing in China will be aware that the Government's "best" in such a matter counts for very little indeed. The Government in Peking has lost all effective control over the provinces, and the law against the opium traffic is most flagrantly disregarded, apparently all over China. It is the case even in a province like Kwangtung, where the principal officials are in full sympathy with the anti-opium movement, but dare not venture any longer to attempt to enforce the law. It is an important source of revenue to the men who dominate affairs in China—the Militarists—and until China can succeed in reorganizing her military system there seems little prospect of an enforcement of the anti-opium law as it was enforced for the first two or three years after it was promulgated.

While China's Delegate was silent as to the extent to which the traffic in opium at present prevails in China, he most virtuously pointed the finger of scorn at the Far Eastern Colonies "where opium smoking is still legally allowed," and said "never should it be a financial issue to the Government. An honest government should not live upon such a scandalous source of revenue as an opium monopoly." So far as the British Colonies in the East are concerned they have shown themselves only too ready to come into line with China in the matter. When Hongkong, for example, made a Government monopoly of the traffic it was with the intention of gradually extinguishing the trade, as China at first proposed to do, by diminishing the supply year by year over the period of a decade. If China had carried out her intentions the end of the monopoly in Hongkong would have been in sight. China has not fulfilled her pledges, and so long as she fails to do so, and thus exposes this Colony to the expense and trouble of guarding against the smuggling of opium into the Colony from China, so long is the Government monopoly likely to exist. It was made quite clear in a recent speech by H.E. THE GOVERNOR that there is no desire on the part of the British Government to retain the monopoly for the sake of the revenue it yields—important as this contribution is to the annual revenue of the Colony. From the first the British Government has counted upon the gradual extinction of the traffic in consonance with the plans of China, and H.E. THE GOVERNOR was optimistic enough to warn the Colony recently that the monopoly would certainly cease within a period of ten years. If China succeeds in extinguishing the traffic within her own wide borders in that time we shall be agreeably surprised.

A fire occurred at a house under construction at Kowloon City on Tuesday. The outbreak which occurred in Cheung On Street, was kept under control by the police until the Fire Brigade arrived on the scene. The damage is estimated at \$200.

A small fire occurred on the premises of the Dairy Farm in Wyndham Street at midnight on Tuesday. The outbreak occurred in a small room on the ground floor used for smoking saungas. The Fire Brigade was summoned and promptly extinguished the fire, but damage to the extent of several hundred dollars was done.

Mr. R. L. D. Wedchouse, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, a well-known figure in tennis and cricketing circles, has been transferred from the Singapore to the Bombay office of the company.

A tea merchant named Tang Ka Ming is the latest victim of an armed robbery. His house at No. 20, Mercer Street, was entered early yesterday morning whilst the merchant and his family were still in bed. There were two robbers, who got away with \$50 in notes. In their hurry to escape one of the robbers dropped his dagger on the floor, whilst a fully loaded revolver was discarded by the other man in Heard Street when he was chased by the police. Both men made good their escape.

NEW SOLICITOR ADMITTED.

MR. PRIOR, B.A., LL.B.

Mr. James Templer Prior, B.A., LL.B., who recently arrived in Hongkong to join the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was yesterday morning admitted to practice as a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies).

The motion for admittance was proposed by the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) who gave a brief outline of the applicant's career. Mr. Prior, he said, was 25 years of age and had seen active service. After some months' training at Sandhurst he was gazetted to the King's Own Scottish Borderers in April, 1918, proceeding to the front in August of that year. In the following year, he went to Cambridge and in 1921 he obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law. He passed his final examination in June of this year and he was admitted as a solicitor in August.

The Chief Justice: I have perused the documents that have been filed in your application, Mr. Prior, and I am satisfied with their regularity and I have much pleasure in admitting you to practice in this Court. Two things certainly appeal to me. One is that you certainly have youth on your side, and another thing is that you have the great advantage of being a member and graduate of my own University. I hope your career will be a success.

"THE TYPHOONS."

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

"The Typhoons" Concert party made their first appearance in Hongkong last night when they gave a performance at the Royal Engineers' Theatre, Wellington Barracks, before a large audience. The items in the lighter vein by Miss Denton, Lieut. Alcock and Sergt. Tuko were extremely funny and the touch of local colour to many of their gags and quips added to the humour of the turns. Pte. Olive's elocutionary efforts in the more serious vein were also much appreciated. Capt. Watts made an admirable pianist.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

REDUCTION IN JAPANESE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

OSAKA, November 14th.
The associated revised naval estimates for the rest of the current year have been reduced Yen 38,000,000 including Yen 25,000,000 by prolonging the period of construction for auxiliary vessels by twelve months.

The estimates for 1924 total Yen 238,000,000 a reduction of Yen 40,000,000 on the original estimates this year.

JAPANESE BUDGET REDUCTIONS.

TOKYO, November 14th.
The estimate for the ordinary budget 1924 is Yen 1,270,000,000 being a reduction of Yen 104,000,000 on the current year's figures. It is further agreed to make a cut of Yen 107,000,000 in expenditure for the rest of the current year.

HELP FOR JAPAN.

SWITZERLAND TO MAKE APPROPRIATION.

BERNE, November 13th.
The Federal Council has decided to ask Parliament to sanction the appropriation of fifty thousand francs for relief of the victims of the Japanese earthquake. BELGIAN PARLIAMENT EXPRESSES SYMPATHY.

BRUSSELS, November 13th.
On the opening of Parliament, expressions of deep sympathy with Japan were officially expressed in both Chambers.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]EXHIBITION GALLERIES AT
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.
PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED
ABOLITION.

LONDON, November 13th.

A letter of protest against the anticipated abolition of the exhibition galleries at the Imperial Institute, on financial grounds, has been issued by the Ceylon Association in London and the Rubber-growers' Association.

The signatories stress the value of the exhibits of rubber, tea, timber and other forms of Middle East industries, which have been gradually built up, and contend that it would be a disastrous and retrograde step to disperse the collection when the subject of Empire development is so much in the foreground.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED
TOMORROW.

LONDON, November 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that he had advised the Crown to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment, and this would probably be on Friday.

EXCITEMENT IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

The great interest in the political situation was evidenced by the crowds in the vicinity of the House of Parliament and by the excitement in the Commons. The benches, gangways and galleries, including the new Dominion gallery for Overseas representatives, were crowded with Members eager to know the Government plans.

When Sir William Johnson Hicks asked whether a certain question should be repeated on Thursday, there were cries of "We shan't be here."

Mr. Baldwin, on entering, was received with prolonged Ministerial cheering, to which Mr. Will Thorne and other Labourites retorted "Cheer on December sixth." The Ministerialists also warmly welcomed Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, while Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George were given an ovation by their parties.

LABOUR VOTE OF CENSURE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked Mr. Baldwin to give time to discuss his (Mr. MacDonald's) resolution, condemning the Government's failure to deal adequately with unemployment, the European situation and Mr. Baldwin's declaration that the Government proposed to establish a system of tariffs as the sole cure for unemployment.

After tributes to the late Mr. Bonar Law had been paid by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Asquith, Mr. Baldwin announced the dissolution, probably on Friday, and a discussion of the Labour vote of censure on Thursday. This means an election on December 6th.

MR. BALDWIN'S "ONLY COURSE
AS AN HONEST MAN."

Mr. Baldwin said that he was so convinced of his conclusions with regard to employment being right that it was impossible for him to remain and attempt to steer the country through the winter of 1924/25 unless he was allowed to use the instrument which Mr. Bonar Law's pledge precluded him from using. He had been urged to try to avoid that pledge, but he had little skill in finding ways around it. (Cheers.) His only course as an honest man was to submit to the view of the country and take his chance. An election was always disturbing and should be held as speedily as possible, so as to enable him, if the country gave him a mandate, to incorporate in the next Budget the measures he believed to be necessary.

MR. ASQUITH CONDEMNS RUSH
ELECTION.

Mr. Asquith condemned a rush election, alleging that the Government was afraid of the full and free discussion, which killed Protectionism twenty years ago. He declared that all business men condemned such a disastrous disturbance of social and commercial life, and he described the allocation of only Thursday for the discussion as an outrage on constitutional procedure.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain warmly supported Mr. Baldwin's decision.

SHRINKAGE OF GOVERNMENT
MAJORITY.

In the course of a subsequent discussion on the Workmen's Compensation Bill the Government's majority fell to eleven and twenty respectively on opposition amendments.

The shrinkage of the Government's majority did not produce a ripple of excitement in the House of Commons, it being due to a big crowd of members after the more important speeches.

COLOUR BAR IN SOUTH
AFRICA.
A TEST CASE.

Pretoria, November 13th.

An important decision, declaring that the colour bar is repugnant to the general law of the land, has been delivered by the Supreme Court, arising from the application by the Attorney General for ruling in the case of a mine manager charged with contravening the mining regulation by permitting a native to take charge of a locomotive. Mr. Justice Krause, presiding, laid down that there was no justification for differentiation, and where an express statutory provision was absent it was dangerous to hold that the Governor-General had power to make such regulation.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.
TO DECIDE GERMANY'S CAPACITY.

Paris, November 13th.

The Reparations Commission has unanimously decided to hear the Germans on Germany's resources. M. Barthou announced his intention thereafter to propose the appointment of a committee of experts of Allied and associated nationalities to furnish data whereon the fixation of German payment in 1924, 1925 and 1926 should be based. Sir J. Bradbury feared the scheme was too restricted.

GERMANY'S DEPOSED
ROYALTY.

PASSPORT REPORT DENIED.

Berlin, November 13th.

Reports that the German Government has given the ex-Kaiser permission to return to Germany are officially denied.

"LITTLE WILLIE" AT HOME.

Berlin, November 13th.

The ex-Crown Prince has arrived on his estate at Oels.

NO PROTEST FROM AMERICA.

Washington, November 13th.

It is stated that President Coolidge believes the traditional policy of the American Government will preclude its joining in any Allied protest against the return of the ex-Crown Prince and ex-Kaiser to Germany, or any measures to prevent the re-establishment of a Monarchy in Germany.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND ILL.

Vienna, November 13th.

It is reported from Gmunden that the Duke of Cumberland has had a stroke of apoplexy and his condition is grave.

A NOVEL BEAR-HUNT.

DROWNED WITH A PITCHFORK.

Possibly some of my readers may consider this yarn "a little tall" (says Mr. Douglas Gordon in an article on the Canadian West in *Coronet*), but it is true in every detail, and there are several men living who can vouch for its accuracy.

It was raining time, and the piece of corn being cut occupied a fragment of a section lying between some extensive birch woods and the lake. Barely half an acre remained standing. The binder was making rapid headway and—just as it had been at home—all interest was centred upon the last few rounds, for the spot was full of bare and bush rabbits. There were two guns with the party, and these had been posted at likely points to bowl over runways making for the woods. The nearest lake, so that any game which chanced to be there might be driven in the right direction. Suddenly there was a heavy rush and scramble; the corn, standing about seven feet high, was convulsed by the passage of some big animal, who evidently intended to break. Expecting a wolf, several men ran to head it, shouting and falling when with a final rush a brown bear lurched forth into their midst.

Terrified out of his wits by the noise, the shaggy old fellow shuffled off uneasily. He wanted to get to the woods, but the machine was working between him and his objective, so he made for the shore instead. The nearest workmen, meanwhile, were running for their lives—with one exception. Amongst the party was an old Irish emigrant of gipsy extraction, as wild in appearance and character as the wildest Redskin in the Province. Mad with excitement, he too ran, but after the bear, brandishing his pitchfork and yelling as if demented. The bear, more bewildered than ever, continued his course towards the lake and not until he had actually reached the water and realised that he could go no further, did it occur to him to turn and destroy his solitary pursuer. With this intent he whirled about and hurled himself at the footsore labourer. But the old man, though well aware that he had been lured into the power of a Terror, did not quail. By the free use of his pitchfork he contrived to ward off the furred monster for a few seconds, but it would certainly have gone hard with had not his comrades, inspired by example, come to his rescue. At their approach the bear took to the water, and the Irishman, nothing daunted, plunged in too and, the moment the heavy creature commenced to swim, pushed it under with the fork. When the bear, flopping and spluttering, rose to the surface and paced furiously at his tormentor, he ducked it again, repeating the performance until the hapless beast was actually drowned, when he pulled it to shore in triumph.

SCOTTISH SPORT.
GLASGOW ACADS. DOWNED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 10th. Although Heriot's School, F.P., beat Melrose, and were easily the better side, there were occasions when the very impetuosity of the Melrose forwards caused them no little anxiety. Indeed, with more restraint at close quarters, the visiting forwards would probably have credited themselves with at least two tries. But no team is better able than Heriot's to combat Border onslaughts, and, when these are spent, to win through, thanks to their superior resource and opportunism. Glasgow High School, F.P., cleared a stiff hurdle in the race for the Club Championship when they disposed of their great rivals, the Glasgow Academicals. Without producing anything particularly noteworthy as regards combined play and team work, it was throughout a stirring contest, and the Academicals were a well-beaten side. This was due principally to the sterling work of the High School pack, who, in the first half and the last few minutes of the game, carried every scrum, and completely dominated the play. In face of the robust tactics and hard rushes of the home forwards, the Academicals backs never had a chance to become really effective. Edinburgh University put on a big score against the Royal High School, and played in a style which gave good promise for the season. In every line they were masters. Forward they led both in the scrums and in the open, and this advantage gave the backs the opportunity of which they made the most, many combined movements being carried through by them. The play shown by Edinburgh Academicals and Watsonians at Raeburn Place was not in keeping with their reputations, and does not augur well for their success in their subsequent engagements.

Heriot's 15; Melrose, 3.
Edinburgh Academicals, 0; Watsonians, 2.
Edinburgh Institution, 8; Stewart's College, 10.
Edinburgh University, 41; Royal High School, 15.
Edinburgh Wanderers, 13; Jedforest, 6.
Hawick, 3; Gala, 7.
Glasgow High School, 14; Glasgow Academicals, 0.
Kelvinside Acad., 0; West of Scotland, 12.
Langholm, 5; Selkirk, 10.
Greenock Wanderers, 5; Glasgow University, 12.

IMPROVED SCORING IN ASSOCIATION.

The fault most frequently alleged against present-day footballers is their decline in shooting ability, but a marked improvement in that respect has been made in the present season. In the Scottish League competition the advance in marksmanship has been decided. Apart also from the higher rate of scoring in the games, this season has already abounded in instances of individual feats of outstanding shooting powers.

The Rangers' leader of attack was the most prominent performer. Playing against his old club, Dundee, Henderson led his forwards brilliantly, and against a sound defence scored three goals. Dundee's victory at Kilmarnock the previous week and the fact that they had not been beaten at home indicated that their visit to Dens Park might prove a bigger task than the League Champions within 15 minutes the defeat of the visitors seemed likely to be realised. Splendid half-back play on Rangers' part, however, gradually subdued the home forwards, and the sustained and combined work of their attack wore down and later overwhelmed the home defenders. Rangers achieving a merited and substantial success, which once again placed the leadership of the League in their possession. Airdrieonians, it was recognised, had a difficult engagement at Firhill against Partick Thistle, but generally the unbeaten Lanarkshire club were expected just to pull through and retain top position. Unfortunately they lost two of their men through hurts, and these lost them the game and their leading place. Glasgow clubs had a particularly successful day, only Queen's Park losing to an outsider, and that narrowly. In addition Clyde were badly beaten by another city representative, Celtic.

The visit of Queen's Park to Hamilton provided the Academicals with their second success in the campaign. Probably the most popular victory of the season was Third Lanark's win over Heart of Midlothian, which marked the Cathkin club's initial success in the competition.

Hibernians, 4; Raith Rovers, 0.
Third Lanark, 2; Heart of Midlothian, 1.
Ayr United, 0; Motherwell, 0.
Clyde, 4; Clyde, 0.
Clydebank, 2; St. Mirren, 2.
Dundee, 1; Rangers, 4.
Falkirk, 0; Aberdeen, 0.
Hamilton, Acad., 2; Queen's Park, 1.
Morion, 0; Kilmarnock, 2.
Partick, 2; Airdrieonians, 1.

In the State of Nabha in India the British Administration has discovered many instances of grave injustice perpetrated under the misrule of the ex-Maharaja, whose methods led to his removal from control.

Believed by the police to have been one of the cleverest master criminals of the time, Joseph Grizzard has died in North London. He was implicated in the great pearl case of 1913, when a necklace valued at £136,000 was stolen.

During the past three years gifts to the value of about £750,000 have passed through the hands of the Imperial War Relief Fund, and of that total the sum of £453,811 was received in cash. The Dominions and Colonies subscribed £78,305, and in addition £29,622 was expended in London with donations received from Lady Forster's Australian Fund for Stricken Europe.

PROTECTION IN INDIA.
POSSIBILITIES AND PITFALLS.

The first meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference was coincident with the appearance from the pen of a European merchant of a notable survey of the Indian attitude on tariff policy. Sir Campbell Rhodes, a member of the firm of Messrs. B. H. Miller and Co., Calcutta, served on the Indian Fiscal Commission, and it is in the light of this experience that he writes in the current *Asiatic Review* that the acceptance of the Commission's report, both by the Government of India and the Legislature, "opens up a new era of immense possibilities and hidden pitfalls," says the *Times Trade Supplement*.

Since India has definitely embarked on a policy of protection to be exercised with discrimination, and a Tariff Board has been set up to mark out the lines on which that policy should be applied, nothing is to be gained, as Sir Campbell Rhodes says, by arguing the issue on general principles. It is necessary to consider the existing tariff in protective in incidence though not in design. Since the outbreak of war the yield from duties has been increased by over 250 per cent., and now provides nearly one-third of the revenue of the Government of India. No nations so laden with the practical limitations of taxation for all India purposes can fail to recognize that in the strictest sense India cannot be a free trade country even if she desired to follow the principles laid applied to the tariff schedules of this country.

Sir Campbell Rhodes has no difficulty in showing that duties (he might well have said high duties) must remain an integral part of India's financial structure. It is fitting, therefore, that every consideration should be given to the problem of regulating the duties that they may produce as much good and cause as little harm as possible to the people of India and their industries.

INDIA IN A RING FENCE.

The average educated Indian looks at the question from the standpoint of national sentiment rather than of economic fact. India self-contained, self-sufficing, and self-governing is a picture he finds attractive. He looks with disapproval on suggestions in this direction which may be made at the Economic Conference, and less favour than ever at a time when Moderate politicians associate themselves with Extremist demands for the boycott of British goods on the ground that the Kenya decision is, in their view, unacceptable. As a member of the Fiscal Commission Sir Campbell Rhodes has abundant opportunities when following the evidence to gaze on the picture of India in a ring fence. He found it attractive, not only as it was of the impressionistic and not of the Dutch school. India, drinking all her own tea and clothed in all her own sateen, makes a somewhat hazy and depressing picture. He challenges the persistent Indian view that a country is necessarily impoverished if she sells her raw produce and buys her manufactured requirements. For example—

The theory that the lined grown in India should be crushed in India and the oil-exported takes no account of the conditions of steamer transport. Nor would it be regarded as a backward country because she depends so largely on the export of her raw materials.

SUPERVISORS AND FOREMEN.

Sir Campbell Rhodes discusses with sympathy and understanding the obstacles in the way of the national ideal of industrial development. He points out the need for a greater number of level-headed business men to form the backbone of the body politic, less prone than at present to subordinate their business acumen to their political creed. So far as the majority report is concerned he is right in the claim that the Fiscal Commission worked hard to keep racial discriminations out of the report, "but many of the witnesses seemed unfortunately more anxious to down England than to raise India, an attitude necessary to establish to cloud the intellect." Sir Campbell Rhodes speaks with the frankness of an attached friend when he says that if India is tempted to use her new fiscal powers as a weapon of offense, rather than as a means of progress, she herself will be the first and greater sufferer.

The path of progress will not be readily made. Sir Campbell Rhodes does well to point out that India's greatest industrial setback of recent years was due to the artificial and absolute protection afforded by her conditions of the war. In establishing an industry new to India, the industrial labour, unused to regular hours, and so trained in kindred industries as to acquire readily the skill necessary to operate new processes. He misses the vital link in all European industrial organizations of the efficient foreman. India has not yet learned the dignity of industrial callings and the restricted opportunities of a civil life. The industrial pioneer is not surrounded, as in England, by manufacturers who can turn out cheaply the elementary parts needed for his finished article, and he must lay out and lock up capital in obtaining from abroad many of the tools and tools required in his work.

FIGS IS. 3d. EACH.

At recent fairs in Co. Roscommon young pigs were sold at six shillings each. One dealer bought a lot which he subsequently offered for sale in the rural districts. The highest offer he got was 1s. 3d. This the whole pig can be bought cheaper than one pound of bacon. The collapse of prices was due to the dealers' strike in Ireland.

The inquest on George Eric Gordon Tombe, whose body was found in a cesspool at Welcomes Farm, Kenley, after he had been missing for over a year, was concluded on September 24th. The jury found that he was murdered by Ernest Dyer, his partner in a rice-growing business, who shot himself at Scarborough in November last, while being interviewed by the police regarding a suspected fraud.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.
MR. ASQUITH'S STRONG
CRITICISMS.

Mr. Asquith opened the Independent Liberal party's autumn campaign at a meeting held at the National Liberal Club on September 27th. Sir Donald MacLaren, president of the National Liberal Federation, presided.

"Our domestic situation," said Mr. Asquith—"is one of great delicacy and perplexity as any that I, in my long experience, can remember. Compared with pre-war days, our taxation has quadrupled, our local rates have doubled, our overseas trade, reckoned at pre-war values, has been reduced, roughly, by 35 per cent., and the unemployment of labour is 100 per cent. above what it was in the most depressed of the ten years that preceded the war. We are now approaching the third winter of unemployment. For the last two years and eight months its average percentage, as shown by the trade union returns, has been nearly sixteen. But figures are unimaginative, and in many ways unimpressive things. No statistics can bring home what that means in terms of individual and domestic hardship and suffering to a far larger number of our working population. (Hear, hear.) Our savings are gone. Relief, more or less disguised, has taken the place of wages. Compulsory idleness is everywhere reducing industrial efficiency. What is worse, to-day a great number of these people are not unnaturally losing hope, for remember these are the same men and women whose eyes were being dazzled only four years or less ago by glowing visions that a new and better world was in store for the mass of our people."

DISQUIETING CONDITIONS.

"If you look abroad the conditions are at least equally disquieting. The Peace Treaty which followed the Armistice present at this moment a sadly battered appearance. The Treaty of Versailles had as its first chapter the Covenant of the League of Nations. Let me remind you of the opening words of the preamble of that Covenant: 'The high contracting parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.' It is quite true the League has already performed great and lasting service to Europe and to mankind, which more than justifies its existence. (Cheers.) And yet, as you all know, four years after that Covenant was solemnly entered into by the great and the little States of the world, only within the last few weeks, one of its fundamental articles has been openly flouted in the eyes of all Europe by one of the great signatory States. When an appeal is made to the League, as the Covenant requires, the League at once obtains what lawyers call seisin of the matter. I could not associate myself with the somewhat censorious criticism which has been directed against the Council of the League, when they found that the immediate quarrel could be got rid of and peace procured and maintained by using the machinery of the Ambassadors' Council."

Let me say here, however, at once, I hope we have seen and heard the last of the Council of Ambassadors. (Cheers.) It represents only the greater part. It has no moral authority of any kind or description. It can always be used, as experience has shown, as the Supreme Council was used, to oust the League of Nations, and the astounding decision enhanced its reputation, if it may, for justice and for impartiality. There are many who were disappointed that the procedure of the Council of the League was not more dramatic and direct. Let them remember the effect produced by the instantaneous and unanimous mobilisation of opinion among the smaller States, which form a large majority of the Assembly. No Power, however strong, can afford in the long run to ignore such a manifestation. I believe I am voicing the opinion of the vast majority of my fellow Liberals in the country if I use very plain and unvarnished language. The League, if it is to continue respected and trusted by the world, cannot and ought not to let the matter rest there. (Hear, hear.)

"Greece, it is quite true, ought after proper judicial investigation to have been made to pay adequate compensation for the terrible outrage upon emissaries, not of one Power but of the Powers of the world. But what is the other aspect of the case? I confess it surprised me. In time of peace, the territory of a small Power has been violently occupied by a great one with the bombardment of an open town with the loss of a number of innocent lives. It is nothing to the point to say that similar acts of high-handedness have occurred in the past, and I am afraid our own record in that respect is not absolutely clean. Two things of vital importance are at stake—the sanctity of the Covenants and the authority of the League of Nations itself. (Cheers.) We look, and we look with confidence, to the League, which is not under the dominant influence of any one or another of the greater Powers. We look to the League in due time to assert both the one and the other, and if it does, it will carry with it both the moral support and the approval of the vast majority of mankind."

THE RUBE.

Almost as late as August 3rd the Prime Minister publicly announced that the policy of the Government was being earnestly and consistently directed towards the settlement of the problems of Reparations, and the establishment of sound and stable economic conditions in Europe. Let me ask you for a moment what this earnest and consistent policy has amounted to in fact. As far back as last January the French Government, having summarily rejected the proposals put forward on the whole very sensible proposals, although I do not associate myself with all their details, put forward by Mr. Bonar Law, announced their intention to occupy the Ruhr, and our Government very wisely refused to join in that adventure; but it stood by for months, not moving a finger.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WAY TO PREVENT WARS.
CONGREGATIONAL UNION AND
THE LEAGUE.

The attitude of the Congregational Union on international questions, as shown by the discussion at Northampton, on October 3rd, the Autumn Assembly, was again proved to be one of absolute faith in and allegiance to the League of Nations. Dr. Henderson, the Chairman of the Union, presided.

The discussion of "The Church's Duty with Regard to International Relations" was opened by the Rev. J. A. Patten (Ipswich), who said the urgent and definite duty of the Church was to create a spirit that would end war and would bring peace and good will among men. The awfulness of the last war would not of itself prevent the nations embarking on another. An advertisement appeared in *The Times* not long ago from a number of young men who stated that they were willing to undertake military service under any flag, provided it meant fighting. The world could not be frightened into an avoidance of war. Nor would the fact that war was becoming more scientific and that the world was suffering from a dearth of Christians, and universal peace would only be secured when there were enough Christian people in the world to permeate every part of its life. The first duty of the Church was to win men and women into loyalty to Christ. Could not the Church also be something to get people of different nationalities to know each other better? He advocated a closer alliance between the Churches and Thomas Cook and Son. (Laughter.)

Sir Arthur Haworth said that as a nation regarded ourselves as our brother's keeper. In practical politics, it was obvious that no one nation alone could, or would, be allowed to assume the rôle of brother's keeper to all the nations of the world. Yet, were the idea of a duty to protect the oppressed against a possible tyrant and the idea that wars were wrong altogether irreconcilable? Was internationalism compatible or incompatible with nationalism? Could they exercise the Christian duty of patriotism and have regard to the rights of others? The answer was: "Yes, if the nations are actuated by the spirit of Christ." Even if that spirit were created and fostered and developed to its highest, there would still be the need of organizations and machinery to give it effective application. They could find such an instrument, if they would, in the League of Nations. (Cheers.)

Two questions had been testing the League of Nations lately—the Ruhr and the Greco-Italian crisis. He believed the reason why the British Government had not moved for the Ruhr problem to be dealt with by the League of Nations was that it could not find sufficient evidence that the people of this country were sufficiently behind the League. With regard to the Italian incident, the modification of Italy's demands was a considerable triumph for the force of public opinion of the League of Nations. The League of Nations had a stupendous task. If it had not done more already, it was partly because the British Government doubted whether the nation was behind it. If instead of the three hundred thousand supporters there were three million voters behind it, no Government of whatever complexion or colour would forget the League of Nations but would put it in the forefront of international relations. (Cheers.)

EXECUTIONER TO DIE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that the official executioner in French Guinea has been sentenced to death for the murder of a convict. The executioner's demands were small. He was given time to instruct his successor in the working of the guillotine, as he did not want a novice to experiment on him.

Lecturing on the discoveries in the tomb of Tutankhamen, Mr. Howard Carter, who was associated in the exploration with the late Earl of Carnarvon, said the task of the coming winter would be the dismantling of the shrines within the sepulchre and the examination of the royal mummy within its sarcophagus, where after the claims of science had been satisfied they would leave it. Further investigation of the treasures would involve two or more years' work, and "imagination flattered at the thought of what the tomb may yet disclose."

"In June (continued Mr. Asquith) Germany made proposals which, in the opinion of our own Government, were a basis for negotiations. Yet now that we are nearly at the end of September no reply has been sent by the Allies. It was not until July 20th that the British Government suggested a collective reply. That suggestion has ever since been completely ignored. Three weeks later Lord Curzon despatched his Note in which, so far as we know, the legality of the Ruhr occupation was, for the first time, challenged. The possibility of separate action on our part was mentioned. M. Poincaré replied in a separate despatch, in which all Lord Curzon's contentions were in dispute. Later, our Government subsided into quiescence. They seemed to have hibernated. (Laughter)—if that term can be used. But other people did not hibernate. The pressure of the Ruhr was steadily pursued, and M. Poincaré, who never hibernates—(laughter)—continued with unabated zeal to harp on the same string week after week in the course of his pleasant Sunday afternoons. (Loud laughter.) It was only after his latest and most uncompromising speech, when the mark was on the verge of collapse, that Mr. Baldwin, on his way home, looked into Paris, and after a short conversation, the two Prime Ministers are officially reported to have discovered that between them there was no difference of opinion or divergence of purpose. (Laughter.) What does it all mean? What has happened to change two positions—if they have been changed—so clearly and sharply defined in the English and French Notes of August? There is, it is true, one new fact—passive resistance has finally succumbed. But the mischief is done."

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISRAEL RADISAY.]

Paris, October 8th.

Wedding dresses are being worn considerably longer than they were a year ago. Only the very young bride now appears in a shortish skirt at this important ceremony, the majority of others having their quite ankle-length, whether a train is added or not.

Charmeuse is still popular for bridal dresses, and it falls gracefully and lends a warm tint to the face. The new moiré silk and faille (thick corded silk) are also much favoured, especially by brides who have chosen a period style for the wedding gown. The plain, medieval type of gown is less in evidence than it was a season or so ago, fashion preferring for the moment softly draped effects, and a display of lace if possible. When the wearer is fortunate enough to possess a piece of real old lace she can drape this across the skirt, arrange it in a flower to form the head and allow it to fall in long waves on either side, covering the shoulders and reaching to the knees. Over this the real veil of tulle is worn. Everything, of course, depends on the quantity of lace in hand.

Another idea is to arrange the lace in the form of a rounded yoke across the front of the dress, gather it up on each side, and then let it fall like two cascades down each side of the back and at the edge of the long train. This effect looks very pretty if it is well carried out. If the lace is wide it can be made into the whole of the top of the dress in front and allowed to fall in the same way down the back. In this case, the corsage of the dress is quite diminutive, coming up each side of the dress and finishing off under the arms. Silver lace looks as well as old lace when arranged in this way, and, as a fair quantity is required, such a fashion does not run the risk of becoming common property.

A petticoat of lace covered with a skirt that is open down the front and made so as to fall in flutes is another idea that is as practical as it is charming for introducing lace on a wedding dress, as such a dress can easily be utilised as an evening dress.

Apart from lace there is not much that is used for trimming present-day wedding-dresses. The Princesses of Orleans, whose wedding was celebrated last week, wore a charmingly simple dress of ivory crepe satin (a thickish, rich-looking crepe without a shine on it) which showed an oval-cut neck, finished with a narrow piping, a longish bodice arranged with drapery that was caught on the hip, and long tight-fitting sleeves. The only decoration was a long spray of orange blossoms falling from hip to hem on the left side, and a beautiful court train of point d'Angleterre lace.

Another recent Society bride chose satin for her dress, and caused the cross-over bodice to be draped at the waist in such a way that it showed both surfaces of the material at once, this forming an attractive contrast of dull and shiny material. A small V-cut vest of real lace was the only trimming, this and a long trail of orange blossoms falling from the waist.

The fashion for introducing colour into a wedding-dress is far from being a popular one nowadays, either on the dress or as a lining to the train. Even the silver wedding-dress has fallen into oblivion as being a whim of the past. The great majority of brides now choose either ivory or a good cream shade for their bridal robe.

Veils are of enormous proportions, although the custom of draping half of them over the face as the bride walks up to the altar has completely died out. Nothing covers the face now, and only a narrow kind of fringe covers just the forehead in front. Often the veil is folded slightly tightly across the forehead and held in place over each ear with a bunch of orange blossoms.

The Princesses of Orleans had their fixed with a tiny bunch of flowers, but left one bud hanging down in such a cleverly-arranged way that it looked like a magnificent pearl earring. Real lace was applied round the edge of the veil so as to produce a light, and filmy as well as a rich effect.

Another recent bride arranged her veil across the forehead like a nurse's cap, a somewhat severe line which she wore with it. The mob cap is another form some girls like to affect for their wedding veils, as it is fluffy and becoming to a certain type of face, especially when finished with a circle of tiny orange buds.

On account of the length of the modern wedding-dress sleeves, only the shortest of gloves are worn. In fact, when the pointed sleeves that fall over the hand is chosen there is really no need for gloves at all. If a bride, wishing to depart from the strict path of fashion, decides to add short sleeves to her dress, then, of course, the gloves must be long enough to meet the hem of the sleeve.

Few jewels should be worn by a bride; the most that good taste permits is a pearl necklace or a corsage brooch.

Many brides prefer to carry a prayer-book bound in white vellum, or a handkerchief edged with wonderful lace, to the traditional bouquet of flowers. French brides never carry a bouquet; it is always left outside in the carriage or else merely handed to the bride after the ceremony so that she may lay it on the altar of the Virgin.

Suede shoes are gradually ousting satin ones at weddings. The Princesses of Orleans at her wedding wore a pair of Nubuck shoes (velours de peau), finished with a large diamond buckle.

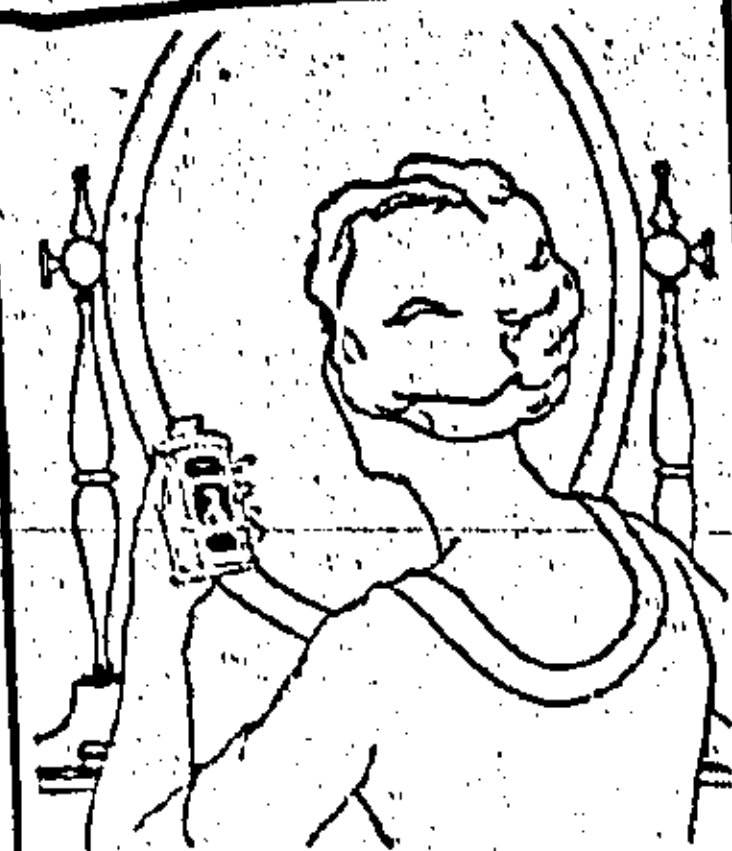
Most brides choose white crepe de Chine undies for their wedding day, and have them embroidered with an embroidery worked on the finest of net, a dainty floral design being chosen.

Bridesmaids and the Grooms.

As it has become the fashion for bridesmaids to choose what colour suits them best, it very often happens that the colours of their dresses clash, although the ensemble of fairly-attractive pretty girls round the white-robed bride looks charming enough to ensure a long run of popularity for this new idea.

Taffetas in shot colours, or in a shade of apricot topped with a brown hat, is a much-favoured material; likewise crepe de Volney, a new fabric that is a mixture of silk and wool, and the trim of which was edged with ospreys.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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The climate is equable. It is sunny but temperate, being neither so inclement in winter as that of Northern Europe, nor so enervating in summer as that of the East. It is a genial, wholesome climate in which Europeans thrive.

The rougher work in South Africa is done by coloured labourers and domestics. Educational facilities are good, the young can now take their University degrees in South Africa. The larger towns are modernly equipped, and many of the smaller ones are very congenial residentially. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine, for an occasional change. Sport is plentiful. The cost of living and income taxation compare favourably with those elsewhere.

In short the Union of South Africa is an uncommonly attractive country.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Specify requirements.

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crepe de Chine and crepe Marcella without being an imitation of either. Something that is bright and light is the general order for bridesmaids' frocks with a small bang made of the same material that falls up on a string, to be carried with them. Hats are smart but inclined to be somewhat smaller than usual.

The near feminine relatives of the bride and bridegroom should be very young, should add a shock of hair to their dresses, and choose either black or grey as a colour. At the wedding of the Princesses of Orleans nearly every relative in the carriage was in grey.

The mother of the bride was in grey crepe Delhi embroidered in a darker shade of grey beads, the mother of the bridegroom was in grey crepe Marcella and the aunt of the bridegroom was in grey chiffon velvet edged with diamonds. The Queen Mother of Portugal, who was present, wore black satin embroidered with large rising-sun motifs worked in diamond, and the Queen of Portugal wore a chestnut brown chiffon velvet gown, finished with a long cape and topped by a brown Volney, a new fabric that is a mixture of silk and wool, and the trim of which was edged with ospreys.

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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)			
Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel			
IN MANCHURIA			
Harbin — Fusan — Keijo (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel Shanghai — Shanghai Station Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hsiching — Yamato Hotel	Hoten (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel Ryoun (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel	

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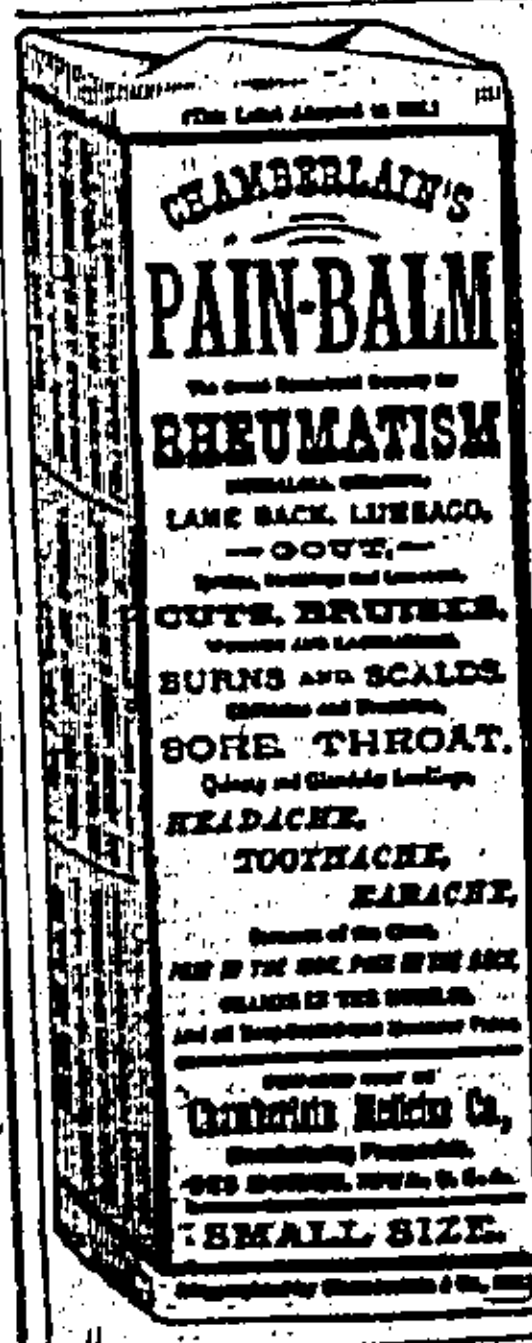
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Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	16th November.
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	End of December.
*Schoer ...	12,300 tons	1st half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vögler ...	9,000 tons	1st half of February, "

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer ...	9,000 tons	24th November, 1923, Calling at Manila.
Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	"
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	"
*Schoer ...	12,300 tons	"
*Albert Vögler ...	9,000 tons	"

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IMPERIAL TRADE AS BASIS OF UNITY.

NEED FOR QUICK AND CHEAP COMMUNICATIONS.

Overseas representatives attending the Imperial Economic Conference were the guests on October 3rd, of the London Chamber of Commerce, in association with the London Court of Arbitration, at dinner at the Mansion House. Mr. R. L. Barclay, chairman of the Council of the Chamber, presided at the banquet, which was held in the Egyptian Hall, where was displayed the City sword and mace, and the treasure plate of the Mansion House. There were present to meet the distinguished visitors of the Dominion, India, and the Crown Colonies upwards of three hundred guests.

The Chairman, proposing "The Empire Overseas," remarked that European conditions had closed the road to profitable commerce. Therefore we are, he said, driven back to find in the Empire additional markets and purchasing capacity. "I take it," Mr. Barclay added, "that, as in the big businesses of today, one problem of the Empire is to combine decentralization in outlying branches with a united front in face of the rest of the world, and with mutual help in working out mutual co-operation and defence without loss of individual freedom and individuality. We can have the commercial issues in the hands of the Empire Conference with a great confidence that every measure that Governments can take to produce within the Empire the necessary conditions for successful trade will be adopted, assuring them that individual effort, and even self-sacrifice, will not be wanting on our part."

A SELF-SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

Mr. Massey, responding, referred to the question of preference, and said that of the total New Zealand imports for 1921-22, 71 per cent. were from British countries. (Cheers.) Surely that figure showed that where it was possible to do a business with Britain no other country had a look in. But New Zealand was willing to go further. (Hear, hear.) Personally he was a believer in preference, although he admitted there were other ways than Customs tariffs in which preference could be given. In his opinion a stage had been arrived at when Empire countries ought to assist each other. (Cheers.) Referring to the present position of trade, commerce and industrial matters in England, Mr. Massey said the opinion had often been expressed since his arrival that matters were very far from satisfactory. He asked business men whether the present system was the most satisfactory that could be adopted for the purpose of developing the newer countries of the Empire. "I think," remarked Mr. Massey, "there can be no answer to this question but one; and that is, that it is not satisfactory, and should be very materially improved upon. I know that difficulties have arisen through the war, and that these are not at an end. Whether we shall be able to do anything to solve these problems by means of the Conference sitting in London remains to be seen. Personally I hope this will be the case, and that we shall be able to do so. But this is the position as it appears to me that we have got into. May I say I do not find fault with Great Britain if she gets the opportunity of trading with other countries. By all means let her take advantage of every opportunity that comes; but we have within the boundaries of the Empire countries which, to a very great extent, are undeveloped and the population of which is very sparse—lands which will carry in years to come very large populations, and which will with very little encouragement produce practically all the food-stuffs which this country requires. (Cheers.) This Empire of ours can be made self-supporting. I do not say self-contained, because I do not think that is quite a desirable term; but we can produce everything within the Empire which is required for the benefit and sustenance of its citizens. Why should we not do so? By such an arrangement you find markets for your manufactures, and we, on the other hand, provide the food and raw material which you require. (Cheers.) Another matter which is urgently required which will cost you nothing, and which ought to be seen to in justice to yourselves and us, is this: When goods come from overseas to be sold in the English markets, whatever they may be—meat, dairy produce, wool, or anything else—they ought to be marked with the country of origin. At any rate, the least that should be done is that they should be marked as being "foreign goods" or as "within the Empire." It is a little thing to ask, and there should be no difficulty in granting it. (Cheers.)

INDIA BRITAIN'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Viscount Peel, Secretary for India, who also responded, said he wanted to say a word about India, in its capacity as the best customer Great Britain had. During the past three years the average of the exports from Great Britain that went to India was about 120 millions sterling, which was very nearly larger—in spite of what the Premier of Dominions said—very nearly larger than the whole of the imports into those countries in these years from Great Britain. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain once said that it was necessary to say a thing three times in the House of Commons before it was appreciated or understood. He was going to say this just once—"India is your best customer, and my advice, my lords and gentlemen, is this: Cherish, understand, and sympathise with the wants and requirements of your greatest customer." (Cheers.)

Sir James Martin, Vice-President of the Chamber, proposing the toast of "Imperial Communications," remarked that the most vital factors in the solution of all Imperial problems were quick and cheap communications. In the matter of shipping we were still leading the world. The vital need to the trade and commerce of the British Empire of an efficient system of long-distance wireless communication had been urged upon the Imperial Government by the Press and commercial interests of this country for some years past.

The Hon. G. P. Graham (Minister of Railways and Canals, Canada) replying, said just as intellectually and morally evil communications corrupted good manners, so inefficient communications between nations or between different parts of one nation, impeded progress, and tended to deaden the mutual understanding and goodwill that should prevail. Wireless development

was going ahead in Canada, where they had many stations established along ocean coasts as well as on the shores of the Great Lakes. The old-fashioned cables, too, must not be forgotten, he said, because they were a powerful means of communication between different parts of the Empire. The Duke of Devonshire, responding to the toast of "Imperial Economic Conference," submitted by Mr. H. L. Symonds, Vice-President of the Chamber, and chairman of the London Court of Arbitration, said that throughout the Empire we had assets of a material character capable, if properly developed, of supplying all the needs of mankind. But we had something more. We had men of all races, of all religions, of the most divergent views on many questions united in British ideals and British principle. If properly applied these Imperial resources could be turned to a great purpose. He hoped that by this Conference we might be able to add to the welfare and prosperity of the nation by securing confidence to our great trading, commercial, and industrial classes. His hope was that never again would our existence as an Empire be threatened from external sources. (Cheers.) He trusted that some time would be spent by closer appreciation of one another's requirements, closer union might exist between Capital and Labour. (Hear, hear.) They had looked to the Governments of the day to relieve the burdens of taxation. They had looked to the people of the Empire to develop their great resources. It would take time, but it was only by the combined work, and the determination of the Empire as a whole, that we would see through our difficulties. (Cheers.) They trusted that the British Empire would be the greatest organisation ever known in history for the preservation of the peace of the world. (Cheers.) It was in that spirit that the Imperial Conference had met. (Renewed cheers.)

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Line	Ports	Days	Times
TIENSIN via SWATOW, SHANGHAI & CHEFOO	"	Friday	16th Nov. D.L.
MANILA	"	Friday	16th Nov. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"	Saturday	17th Nov. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"	Tuesday	20th Nov. 10 a.m.
Kobe via MOI	"	Tuesday	20th Nov. 4 p.m.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	"	Wednesday	21st Nov. D.L.
TIENSIN	"	Wednesday	21st Nov. Noon
SANDAKAN	"	Thursday	22nd Nov. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"	Friday	23rd Nov. D.L.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"	Saturday	24th Nov. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"	Thursday	29th Nov. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"	Saturday	1st Dec. 3 p.m.
Kobe	"	Tuesday	4th Dec. Noon

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BRANSHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when infrequently called.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Days	Times
"GLENAPP"	16th Nov.	10th Dec.
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	25th Nov.	14th Dec.
"GLENARA"	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	14th Dec.	14th Dec.

Homewards.

Vessel	Days	Times
"GLENAPP"	16th Nov.	10th Dec.
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	25th Nov.	14th Dec.
"GLENARA"	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	14th Dec.	14th Dec.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 14th.

Essey, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C35.

Huiching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Foochow, and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas wharf.—D. L. & Co.

Huangang, British str., 1,336 tons, Capt. N. H. McNair, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C35.—J. M. & Co.

Maitain, German str., 3,015 tons, Capt. H. Grant, from Bremen and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf.—Robert Dollar & Co.

Hydrangus, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Indo Maru, Japanese str., 3,998 tons, Capt. Y. Saito, from Karatsu, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—O.S.K.

Kaijo Maru, Japanese str., 2,019 tons, Capt. T. Motoshige, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. wharf.—O.S.K.

Kwangtung, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. A. J. Scott, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11.—B. & S.

Mukuan Maru, Japanese str., 1,893 tons, Capt. G. Takao, from Muko, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B30.—M.B.K.

Penang Maru, Japanese str., 3,220 tons, Capt. K. Habaki, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.

Protetians, British str., 6,118 tons, Capt. H. Wilkinson, from Cebu, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A52.—B. & S.

Sicilia, British str., 4,188 tons, Capt. E. C. Miller, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Swingun, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B9.

Taita Maru, Japanese str., 1,133 tons, Capt. H. Asai, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44.—N.Y.K.

Tjilbeet, Dutch str., 3,633 tons, Capt. J. P. Schattendonk, from Batavia, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

November 14th.

Fantome No. 2, for Canton.

Peagles, for Saigon.

Hannun, for Canton.

Huangang, for Canton.

Huiching, for Shanghai.

Jade, for Haiphong.
Sicilia, for Singapore.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Song Gung, for Haiphong.
Swingun, for Swatow.
Taita Maru, for Hoihow.
Taita Maru, for Canton.
Taming, for Manila.
Tencer, for Manila.
Tjilbeet, for Saigon.
Victoria, for Sandakan.
Tuan Tu, for Shanghai.
Tunnan, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per a.s. *Huiching*, on November 14th: Mrs. Williamson, Miss Barton, Miss Stubblings, Mr. and Mrs. Mills and child, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and 3 children, Mr. Oswald T. Gitten, and Mr. W. A. Stephens.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

List of Passengers to arrive per Hugo Stinnes' s.s. *Hindenburg*, on November 19th: For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nickels. For Shanghai: Mr. H. Sailer, Miss H. Rieger, Miss M. Gottschalk, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mohrstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Merkel and Mr. Wotzel.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on November 14th, at 10 a.m., left at 4 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on Wednesday, November 21st, at noon.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Mahe* left Shanghai for this port on the 13th inst. at 3 p.m. and is due here on Friday (16th inst.) at about 7 a.m.

The Hugo Stinnes' s.s. *Hindenburg* left Singapore on the 13th inst., and is due here on Monday (19th inst.) between 3-6 a.m.

The s.s. *President Taft* sailed from San Francisco on November 8th.

The s.s. *President Cleveland* arrived at Honolulu on November 9th.

The s.s. *President Wilson* arrived at Honolulu on November 5th.

The s.s. *President Lincoln* arrived at Manila on November 15th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Hendland (Ben Line), due Nov. 17th.
Catcha (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 24th.
Chambord (M.M.), due Nov. 22nd.
Dardanus (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 27th.
Empress of Russia, due Nov. 19th.
Kaiser-Lind (P. & O.), due to-day, p.m.

Kunhu (C.N.), due Nov. 15th.
Paul Lear (M.M.), due Dec. 5th.
President Madison (Admiral Oriental), due November 16th, 7:30 a.m.
President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due Nov. 19th.

Siberia Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 21st.
Thetys (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 26th.
Titan (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 8th.
Whitland (Admiral Oriental), due December 2nd.

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<i>Empress Russia</i>	Nov. 29	Dec. 17	Dec. 27
<i>Empress Australia</i>	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
<i>Empress Asia</i>	Jan. 10	Jan. 28	Feb. 8

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Charbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

Commencing with the arrival of the *Empress of Russia*, 2nd March, the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong, leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival arriving Manila Friday Morning, leaving Manila Saturday Evening and arriving Hongkong Monday Morning, 7 a.m.

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First class throughout. £120. £112-£110. Mono class steamers on the Atlantic.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
 VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
 STRAMERS
SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila) 23,000 tons, Nov. 15th.
SHIBUYA MARU 20,000 tons, Nov. 30th.
TAIYO MARU 22,000 tons, Dec. 14th.
TENYO MARU (calling at Manila) 23,000 tons, Jan. 5th, 1924.
KOREA MARU (calling at Manila) 20,000 tons, Jan. 17th, 1924.

HONGKONG TO YALPAWA & O.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, EL PASO, SAN FRANCISCO.
 SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA.
 CALLAO, MOLENDINO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
 THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.
 STEAMERS
SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons, December 4th.
RAKUYO MARU 18,500 tons, January 15th.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE.

OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIREN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
 STEAMER DESTINATION LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSIA MARU (Moji, Kobe and Osaka) November 29th.
 NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only.)
 VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.

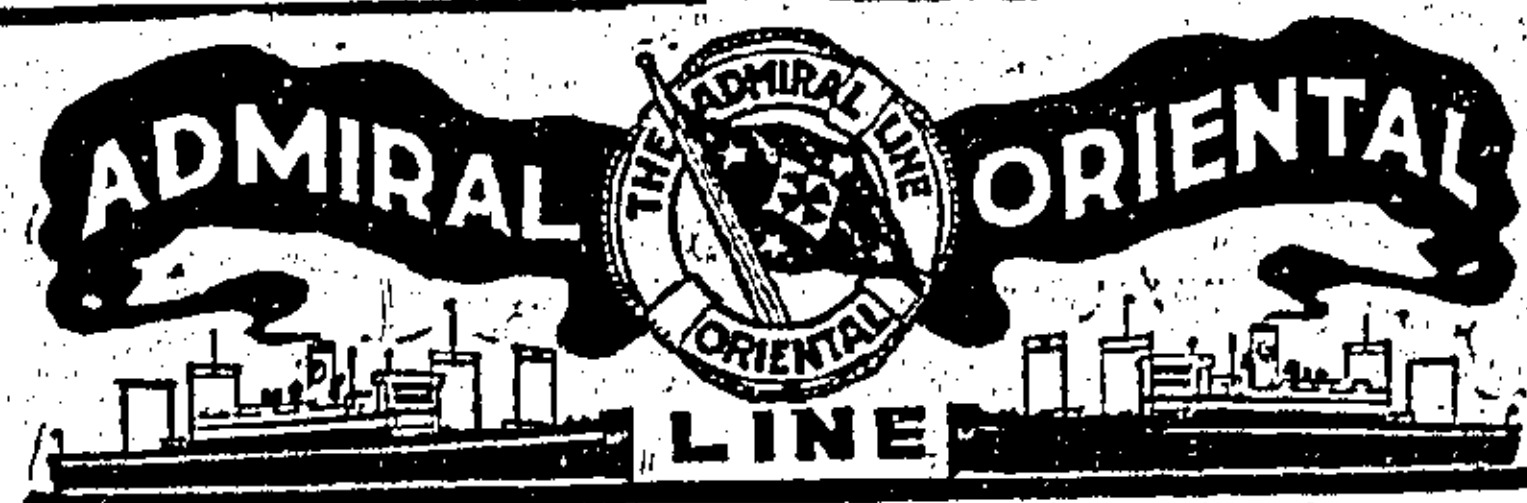
STEAMER

For full information regarding Passengers, Freight & Sailings.
 Apply to: Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
 Agents at Canton: King's Building, Tel. No. C. 2374 & 2375.
 Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

Spanish Royal Mail Line.

For MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORTSAID, BARCELONA and other SPANISH PORTS.
 S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 19th Dec.
 S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" 8th Feb., 1924.
 For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 1st Dec.
 S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" 19th Jan., 1924.
 The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.
 For Freight and/or passage apply to: BOTEHO BROS., Alexandra Building, Hongkong.



ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO SEATTLE & VICTORIA SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.

"PRESIDENT MADISON" 19th Nov.
 "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" 19th Nov.
 "PRESIDENT JACKSON" 12th Dec.

TO EUROPE-£120-£112-£110

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodations and Booking arranged.

TO MANILA

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" 19th Nov.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
 Copies of this paper are on file in ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE OFFICES, New York, Chicago, Seattle.
 For Passage and Freight Booking apply to

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building (Ground Floor).
 Telephone: Central 2477 & 2478. No. 4, Des Voeux Road.

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS-UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

TRANSPACIFIC SERVICE

FAST NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

SAN FRANCISCO

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Wednesday, Nov. 21st.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Wednesday, Dec. 13th, at 10 a.m.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Monday, Dec. 24th, at 10 a.m.

Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £112 £110

WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

VISIT

SAN FRANCISCO
 LOS ANGELES
 SALT LAKE
 CHICAGO
 NEW YORK

CONNECTING WITH ANY

DIRECT TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

VISIT

YOSEMITE
 GRAND CANYON
 FEATHER RIVER
 YELLOW STONE PARK
 NIAGARA FALLS.

HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Monday, Dec. 3rd, 4 p.m.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Saturday, Dec. 15th, 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... November 16th, at 5 p.m.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: "SOLANO" 3323. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada. Through passage rates to Europe via America G.3405, G.3420, G.3440.

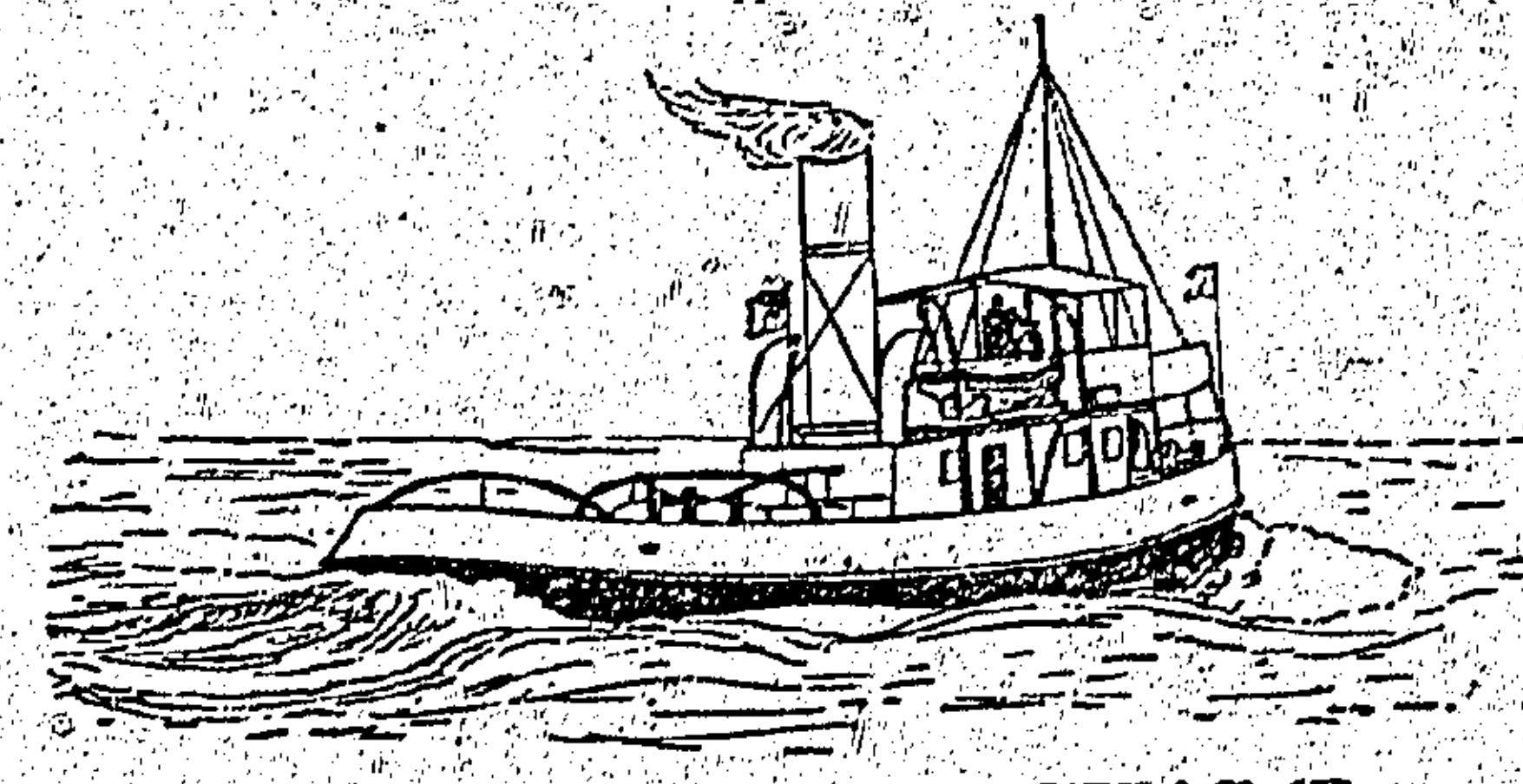
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Saturday, 21st Nov., at 11 a.m.
 YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Dec.
 MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.
 KAMO MARU ... Friday, 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.
 KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Dec.
 HAPPI-GO via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 TOYOHASHI MARU ... Middle of Nov.
 LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.
 AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Nov., at 10 a.m.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.
 NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
 TAKAKA MARU ... Saturday, 24th Nov.
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
 KAWACHI MARU ... First half of Dec.
 BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
 WAKASA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Nov.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 OSAKA MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Nov.
 NAGATAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Nov.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 PENANG MARU (Moji, Kobe & Yokohama) ... Thursday, 15th Nov.
 HOLLAND MARU ... Friday, 16th Nov.
 TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 17th Nov.

For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
 Telephone: Central Nos. 232, 233 & 2423. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

Builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-creation abroad.



OIL-FIRED TUG BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Boilers, Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 15th Nov.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "NANYO MARU No. 1" ... on or about 18th Nov.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI

Agent.

Branch Office: No. 27, Bonham Strand, West

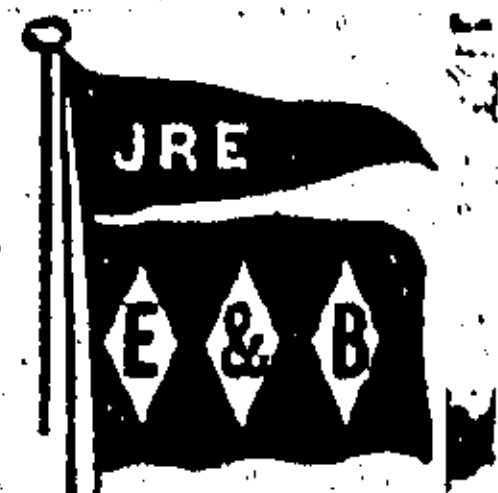
Tel. Central No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. Central No. 140.

ELLERMAN

BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.

Subject to Alteration.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS"	13th November	Shanghai and Japan
"CITY OF KARACHI"	4th December	Marseilles & London
"CITY OF PARIS"	2nd January	Do.
"CITY OF CANTEBURY"	21st February	Do.
"CITY OF YORK"	30th March	Do.
"CITY OF CAIRO"	18th April	Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Class "A"...	2nd Class "A"...	2nd Class "B"...
161.	108.	98.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 780).

or to HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Joint Service of the

'BLUE FUNNEL' LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND 'CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

"TEUCER"	15th Nov.	via Suez Canal
"AJAX"	15th Nov.	via Suez Canal
"CITY OF CORINTH"	15th Nov.	via Suez Canal
"CITY OF ATHENS"	15th Nov.	via Suez Canal

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
BOYER, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"SICILIA"	6,813	15th Nov., Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MAIWA"	10,441	16th Nov., midnight	Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,063	24th Nov.	Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp
"SOUHAN"	6,696	30th Nov.	Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,092	14th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN-HIND"	11,430	20th Dec.	Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp

1924.

"RHIVA"	9,097	12th Jan.	MARSEILLES & LONDON
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	26th Jan.	via Usual Ports of Call.
"KALYAN"	9,063	9th Feb.	do.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	23rd Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,063	9th March	do.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	23rd March	do.
"KALYAN"	9,063	9th April	do.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	23rd April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,063	9th May	do.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	23rd May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,052	18th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TANDA"	6,956	5th Dec.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA"	6,956	15th Nov., 5 p.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN-HIND"	11,430	16th Nov., 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,063	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,063	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUHAN"	6,696	28th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,063	5th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

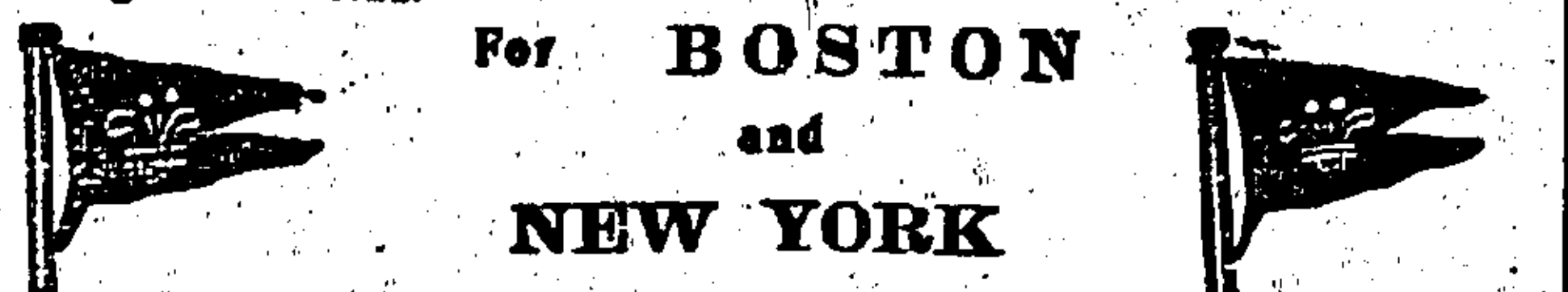
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the ship on carrying steamer.
Passengers for Rangoon may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... on 28th November.
For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
Telephone: Central 5165
Telegrams: (Faraprinco)
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
8th George's Building [2]

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
"AMUR MARU" ... Monday, 10th Dec.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBLIN and CAPETOWN.
"TACOMA MARU" (Calls at Port Elizabeth) ... Friday, 30th Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
"ANDER MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Tuesday, 20th Nov.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.
"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 6th Dec.
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.
"INDO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Dec.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Nov.
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
"HAWANA MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st Nov.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.
"BURMA MARU" ... Middle of Nov.
"BORNEO MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Nov.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Tuesday, 27th Nov.
"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Nov., 10 a.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Thursday, 22nd Nov. 8 a.m.
"KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 16th Nov.
For further particulars please apply to—
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
K. SHIMA, Manager, [1]

Telephone Nos. 4088, 4089, 4090.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port	Steamer	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Nov., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 15th Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Nov., D.L.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 17th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENG TU"	On 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"NIUNGCHOW"	On 20th Nov., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 21st Nov., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 22nd Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 22nd Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 24th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Nov., 0 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and facilities, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hong Kong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Mondays (via Swatow and extending to Yohow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading to all Far East and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 33.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thure, Ia. & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	In port	17th November, Noon.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
Telephone Central No. 33.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

"MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Dec.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS. ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR
LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS & EGB.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KORE.

"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about end of Nov.
"PERSIA" ... sailing on or about end of Dec.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

"FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about Early Dec.
"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about Early Jan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMZINTO" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 16th Nov., at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	Tuesday, 20th Nov., at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 23rd Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrive and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

(General Manager.)



JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PRIDDER STREET, HONGKONG

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Supplementary New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom.

A Supplementary New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. on the 15th inst. This mail is due in London on 21st December.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Date
Europe via Suez (Letters & parcels, London, 14th Oct. & parcels, 11th Oct.)	Kaiser I Hind	15th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Kunehow	15th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Matia	16th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Satara	16th Nov.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Per. McKelvey	15th Nov.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai, & London (via New York, 19th Oct.)	Empress of Russia	15th Nov.
JAPAN	Ati Maru	15th Nov.
JAPAN	Kono Maru	22nd Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Saigon, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tillalpa	Thursday, 15th, 7.30 A.M.
Hoibow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Taketa Maru	7.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanu	Siella	10.30 A.M.
Marquette, Africa, India via Dhanu	Hydras	2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tanda	3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanu	Malta	Thursday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th Dec.	Reg. Friday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.	Letters
Shanghai	Kaiser I Hind	Friday, 16th, 8.30 A.M.
Manila, Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco—due San Francisco, 17th Dec.	Shikou Maru	10.30 A.M.
Formosa, Amoy and Foochow	Kiku Maru	10.30 A.M.
Manila	Hatching	Noon
	Wing, cony	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, 3rd Dec. and London 20th Dec.	Emp. of Canada	Parcels for Canada only, Friday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Singapore, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, about 30th Nov.	Changchi	Saturday, 17th, 9.15 A.M.
Hoibow and Bangkok		10.00 A.M.
Hoibow and Haiphong		10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 7th Dec.—Ship sails at 10 a.m., Sunday, the 18th inst.	Per. Mullion	Parcels ... 4.15 P.M. Registration ... 5.00 P.M.
Java via Sourabaya	Taketa	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kiku Maru	9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon and New Zealand	Changchi	Monday, 19th, 2.30 P.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 1st Dec.	Ati Maru	Registration 19th, 5.00 P.M. Letters ... 8.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT)

"GLAUCUS"	20th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"SARPEDON"	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.
"HELEN'S"	18th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"AUTOLYCUS"	24th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

"KEEMUN"	20th Nov.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"OANRA"	1st Dec.	Marseilles, Harve, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"NINGCHOW"	17th Dec.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA)

"PROTESILAUS"	20th Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"ACHILLES"	18th Dec.	

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"TRUCER"	15th Nov.	via Suez and Boston.
"AJAX"	25th Nov.	via Suez and Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PATROCLUS"	10th Dec.	for Shanghai
"SARPEDON"	11th Dec.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROCLUS"	5th Jan.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
"MENTOR"	5th Feb.	for Singapore & London
"THRESIAS"	11th Mar.	for Singapore & London

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), AGENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Charter Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES: Shanghai—51, Kiangsu Road. Hankow—British Consulate.

CORRESPONDENTS IN: London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE. Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits securities are welcome.

T. H. MAI, Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application. The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. O. LAU, Chief Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

14th November, 1923.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/3 1/2	13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 2/3 1/2	13/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/3 1/2	9/16
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 2/3 1/2	9/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ... 2/3 1/2	11/16
ON PANAMA.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 905
Credit, 4 months' sight ... 105	
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 511
Credit, at 30 days' sight ... 521	
ON SOERABAYA.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 164 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 164 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 164 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 164 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight ... nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ... 105	
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand ... 102
ON MANILA.—	On demand ... 99
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand ... 135 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand ... nom.
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand ... 80
ON SAIGON.—	On demand ... 80
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand ... 80
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate ... 8.43	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... 49.60	
BAR SILVER, per oz. ... 33 5/16	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$30,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling ... \$4,500,000; Silver ... \$24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$20,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang—Chairman; D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman; A. H. Campbell, Esq.; J. A. Plummer, Esq.; T. M. Edmonds, Esq.; N. L. Watson, Esq.; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake; H. P. White, Esq.; W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN

Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SAYER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1923.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1923.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 8th, 1923.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINCO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kioji.

FORMOSA—Girun, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinau, Shingchiu, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND PAIR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 14, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 15th September, 1923.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... £1,500,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,500,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,500,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDDLESEX BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

"HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, September 28th, 1923.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 90, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Fund ... Frs. 69,607,252.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Batavia, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

C. E. GOY, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1923.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10, Des Voeux Road C., HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ... \$5,000,000.00

DIRECTORS: Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman; Mr. Chow Shou Son; Mr. Li Koon Chun; Mr. Fung Ping Shan; Mr. P. K. Kwok; Mr. Kan Chiu Nam; Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po.

Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES: LONDON, PARIS, SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, CALCUTTA.

AGENCIES: NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, PENANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, BOMBAY, CANTON.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Middlesex Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; For 6 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum; For 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 26th, 1923.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at: Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Lyons, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Cebu, Manila, Dairen (Dalny), Nagasaki, Fongtien, Noyaya, (Mukden), Newchwang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Shimoda, Yokohama, Hankow, Hongkong, Harbin, Kobe, Kaito, Kani, Kansai, Vladivostok, Oka, Tokyo, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Harbin, Kaito, Kani, Kansai, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital ... F. 100,000,000 £2,233,333

Paid-up Capital ... F. 80,000,000 £1,787,037

Reserve Fund ... F. 19,787,180 £4,443,433

Special Reserve ... F. 22,660,000 £5,155,556

Head Office—Amsterdam.

Branches: Rotterdam, The Hague, Batavia, Bandoeng, Medan, Soerabaja, Soerakarta, Palembang, Penang, Tegal, Tjilatjap, Weltevreden, Kota-Bedja, Samarang.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issued letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business at every description.

W. H. GROSCHAMP, Agent.

Hongkong, August 14th, 1923.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,778,000.00

Reserve Funds ... \$9,222,425.24

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchanges.

T. STUYVE PER, Manager.

Hongkong, September 6th, 1921.